

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1051.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN BOYS.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.

J. H. ROOT, Principal.

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FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Home School for Young Ladies. Thorough instruction. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness.

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RECTOR'S SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, \$350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Aylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required. Fall term begins Sept. 23.

GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given.

CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND her daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys. Catalogue and information on application.

E. H. WILSON, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Washington, Litchfield Co.

THE GUNNERY.—A Family and Preparatory School. Address J. C. BRINSMADE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st.

MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

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ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 50 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. P. LEPEVRE, Principal. The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

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MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 8, 1885. Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. \$210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA-val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens 1st. Boarding department for boys under 14 years to eight. Terms from October to July, \$300; to 18 years, \$400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

St. George's Hall, Prep. School for Young Men.—\$250 to \$300. Address H. A. M. PRIN.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

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ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies offers thorough training in essential studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages; a beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty-seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to Miss PHILENA McKEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

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JAMES BIRD, A.M.

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 60 Chester Square.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The Thirty-second Year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

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MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR-vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 6, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

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MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, or other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by Wood Fires on the hearth. Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for prospectus.

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MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

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MASSACHUSETTS, Chicopee.

CHARLES E. FISH'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—A select family school preparing thoroughly for the best colleges and scientific schools. School year begins Sept. 9. Terms, \$1,000 per annum. Principal's address during August, Cotuit, Mass. Circulars sent on application. References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard; Prof. Chas. A. Young, Princeton; Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prin. Phillips Academy, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY PRE-pares boys for the various colleges and higher schools of science. The Fall Term will begin September 3. For Catalogue address J. H. SAWYER, A.M., Acting Principal.

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SEGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE-lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys. Fits for College and Business. Region most healthy. Gymnasium and boating. For circulars, references, etc., apply to Principals, } Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D. } EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1860. Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY.—BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. \$500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

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The Nation.

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The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A VERY VALUABLE school property in Gambier, O. Noted for beauty and healthfulness; great demand for girls' school in O.; 13 acres of ground; rare opportunity for establishing a successful church school for girls.
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Schools.

[Continued from first page.]

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MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.
ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATORY and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.
THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M.
J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.
GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PREPARATORY School for Boys. Terms, \$450. Catalogues on application.
GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.
"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses.
MISS PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.
HOWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.
WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day School for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16.
Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY of Michigan. Pharmacy: analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required.
ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).
H. J. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.
THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885.
Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR.
Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEBRASKA, Lincoln.
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.—Fall Term opens September 10. Tuition free to both sexes. Thorough courses, leading to degrees, in Arts, Science, Literature, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine. Address the Chancellor,
IRVING J. MANATT, Ph.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.
MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.
FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE- opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French \$500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.
RUTGERS COLLEGE.—ONE HOUR from New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Year begins (examinations for admission) September 16, 1885.
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For full information, address
LIBRARIAN RUTGERS COLLEGE.
MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.
RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR School.—For boys and young men. Prepares for college or business; 140 students; boarders limited to 50; single bedrooms, with common study-room for two; also single rooms. Rooms carpeted, &c., and cared for; steam heat, radiator in each room. Influence of college town inspiring; careful, constant oversight of students; teachers live with the boys; healthful; best references. 116th year begins September 15. Catalogues.
E. T. TOMLINSON, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.
THE MISSES ANAÏLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.
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SUMMIT ACADEMY.—Location unsur- passed for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15.
Address JAMES HEARD, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.
WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA- dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue.
E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brockport.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—THE Fall Term will commence Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

The design of this school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Books and tuition free of charge to those designing to teach.

In connection with the school there is also an academic department, where students may prepare for college or business.

For particulars, apply to C. D. McLEAN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.— Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.
FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations, \$800.
Rev. JAMES HATRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.
DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.
H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD- ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.
MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.
MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.
MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 West 45th St.
MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 and 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Bell's Church.
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NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.
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Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Clinton.
MRS. J. C. GALLUP, former Principal of Houghton Seminary, will receive into her home at Clinton, N. Y., four young ladies, and give them superior educational advantages. Address her, care Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 11 E. 17th St., New York, or 170 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., till Sept. 10th.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.
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NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.
NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, New Hartford.
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NEW YORK, Nyack.
NYACK-UN-HUDSON Seminary for Girls.—Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin.

NEW YORK, Oswego.
KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED.—Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.
RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles. BISHOP & AMEN, Principals.

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NEW YORK, Rye.
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NEW YORK, Sing Sing.
DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 10th. Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

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M. T. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Education. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.
DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, \$350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.
KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.
MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.
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OHIO, Cincinnati.
MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages. Fall session opens September 23. Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.
MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early. Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.
MISS STORER and MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.
MISS NOURSE and MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

OHIO, Marietta.
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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885.

The Week.

THE views of Mr. Andrew D. White upon the work of the Cleveland Administration are chiefly interesting as an exhibition of the lengths to which a professed friend of civil-service reform is forced to go now, in order to justify his conduct in voting for Mr. Blaine. Mr. White's position in the campaign of last year was a very peculiar and embarrassing one. He was a professed friend of civil-service reform, and was on record as a friend and admirer of Governor Cleveland. If we remember rightly, he was not a particular admirer of Mr. Blaine. Yet his loyalty to party was so great that he decided to obey its orders. His views at present show that he is still trying very hard to think he was wise last fall, but we must protest against his assumption that he in any sense represents the feelings of the Independents who voted for Cleveland. Not one of them, so far as our observation goes, agrees with Mr. White that it was a "bad mistake" to assume last fall that further progress with civil-service reform could be made best in charge of the Democratic party. All of them agree in thinking that the course of the Administration has completely vindicated the wisdom of their course. What does Mr. White mean by saying: "Unless the President proves to be stronger than the Democratic party believed him, it is equally clear to me that the work of reform has been retarded by the ascendancy of that party to power"? Does he mean to say that if Blaine had been elected, more would have been accomplished for civil-service reform than has been secured already at Washington? What has been the result of the five months' fight between the President and the office-seekers? If the President has not proved stronger than they, what are they so angry about? If he has not proved stronger than his party, why is it that the party press, with a few insignificant exceptions, stands solidly behind him, and why is it that not a leader can be found to head an opposition to him in Congress?

The representatives of the various "parties" which supported General Butler for the Presidency last year, met at Saratoga last week for the purpose of repeating the annual operation known as "forming a People's Party." There were delegates from the Independent Citizens' Association, the Greenback-Labor Party, and the Anti-Monopoly Party, and the whole Convention numbered something less than one hundred persons. Owing to the extreme heat, however, nothing was done beyond the adoption of a "Declaration of Principles," which we have been unable to read through, but which we feel authorized to state is a merciless and unanswerable arraignment of both political parties, of all prevailing financial systems, and of established economic theories. The birth of the new party was postponed till Sep-

tember 9, when the Convention will reassemble in this city.

We have examined carefully the list of delegates, and find in it all the names of the old Butler disciples except that of the editor of the *Sun*. What is the reason of this significant absence? We trust that it is merely accidental, and that it does not mean permanent defection. The principles of the Butler party appear to be as dear to the *Sun* now as they were last year. The paper stands now where it did then, hand in hand with the Blaine press in opposition to Cleveland and civil-service reform; and yet its treatment of the Saratoga Convention is not friendly. While the *Tribune* is inclined to coddle the assemblage, saying that "it showed vitality enough to render uneasy the slumbers of the Democratic leaders in this State," and that "General Butler's party is not dead," the *Sun* disposes of the meeting in the following brief and contemptuous Saratoga despatch:

"After adopting resolutions denouncing about everything favored by the two leading political parties, the 'People's Party' conference (about forty persons) here this afternoon decided to issue a call for a State Convention, to be held in New York city on September 9." Perhaps it will all be set right in September. Perhaps the editor of the *Sun* will preside over the deliberations at that time and give us a ringing declaration of "Jeffersonian principles."

A Texan lawyer produced in a court of that State the other day a petition addressed to the County Judge, signed by a large number of the most respectable and intelligent people of the place, asking that a leading and greatly esteemed citizen should be summarily hanged. We need hardly say that not one of the signers knew what he was signing. The petition was got up and produced by way of illustrating the worthlessness of most American testimonials to character and fitness—a phenomenon to which President Cleveland's recent letter is just now calling a good deal of attention. The national good nature, combined with a very feeble sense of responsibility for the goodness of the Government, is at the bottom of the trouble. The number of persons who cannot bear to refuse a man anything except money is very large. The number of those who agree with George III., that "a man is fit for any office he can get," is still larger.

The State Department denies, we learn, that Mr. Keiley is to have any other position, either at home or abroad. This is as it should be. The Government owes him nothing more than it has done for him. It has given him a good deal of notoriety and two or three months of a good salary, and this is all he is entitled to. We believe his original application was for a consulship, but his testimonials were so strongly worded that they made him appear to have the timber of a first-class mission in him. He ought, as we pointed out some time ago, to have himself known, however, that Rome was not the place for him, and, being then a good Catholic, devoted to the papacy, ought to have pointed out to the State

Department that he would probably not be welcome at the Italian court. As he has since asserted that he cares nothing about the temporal power, or words to that effect, we have the authority of more than one Catholic organ for saying that he is now a bad Catholic, a position from which we hope he will soon extricate himself. As a private citizen in Richmond he will be able to take any view of the temporal power he pleases, and we should think he would take the one least perilous to his soul.

The recent appointments of foremen in the Brooklyn Navy-yard demonstrate Secretary Whitney's fidelity to civil-service reform. About a month ago he issued an order directing that competitive examinations should be held to fill these positions. One hundred and sixty persons submitted themselves to this test, and the fourteen men who stood highest were appointed. It turns out that the successful men are divided almost evenly between the two parties. This is just what might be expected to happen if a private employer wished to engage fourteen men and subjected them to a practical examination as to their fitness. No private employer would think of such a thing as overhauling an applicant's political record, or inquiring whether some party boss endorsed him, when he wanted a master machinist or shipwright. There is no reason why the United States Government should take such considerations into account. But it always has done so, and the idea that a Secretary of the Navy belonging to one party should allow half of the best places in a navy-yard to go to men of the other party, would have been ridiculed as utterly absurd by Chandler, or Robeson, or any of their Republican predecessors.

The Civil-Service Law of Massachusetts goes a step further than that of New York by including within its scope the city laborers, as well as those holding clerical positions, in Boston. The experiment has been in operation for four months, and the results have been satisfactory. Thirty-eight requisitions have been made from the different departments, under which there have been furnished 228 men whose qualifications had been previously discovered by practical tests. The heads of departments are relieved from the "pressure" for places which used to be unceasingly applied by the party bosses in behalf of their favorites, while a distinctly better class of men is secured than under the old system. Some of the foremen who got their places under the spoils régime are charged with unfairly treating laborers who are placed under them by the new test, but the hearty support of the law by Mayor O'Brien insures an end of such abuses. About 2,500 laborers are usually on the pay-rolls during the summer, and the rescue of this great preserve of patronage from the control of the party machine is a signal triumph.

Mayor O'Brien gave still further proof of his fidelity to the public interests on

Tuesday, by exercising his new prerogative of summary removal in the case of two members of the Water Board who have been discreditably concerned in sundry suspicious, if not "crooked," transactions recently exposed. One of them is Butler's former protégé, W. A. Simmons, who wanted to resign, as he is "disgusted" with politics, but the Mayor refused to let him off in this way and terminated his official career by removing him. The Mayor showed his regard for the taxpayers quite as conspicuously in his appointments of successors, choosing a well-known printer and a merchant of good standing, instead of two professional politicians, and apparently without any particular regard to their politics, one being a Republican and the other a Democrat. The theory of a responsible Mayor is evidently going to work quite as well in practice in Boston as it has for years past in Brooklyn.

Ezra Evans has been Chairman of the Democratic Committee in Chester County, Pa. He was recently appointed Postmaster. On Tuesday week he tendered the Committee his resignation as Chairman on the ground that it was proper that an office-holder should not take a prominent part in politics. Mr. Evans evidently observed that the President, in his famous letter on civil-service reform, declared that "their successors," as well as the offensive partisans whose places they took, "should be taught that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service."

The work of paying the rebel debt and satisfying rebel war claims seems to lag, Comptroller Maynard having refused to allow a Tennessee claim for furniture taken during the war to fit out an hospital, and a Maryland claim for the use and occupation of a farm by McClellan's army. And now Secretary Endicott has actually refused to sympathize with the griefs of a lieutenant in the army who had asked him to reconsider his assignment to duty in a colored regiment. "If," says the Secretary, "every officer assigned to duty in a colored regiment objects to such assignment on account of the fact that the troops are colored, it may be impossible to procure officers for those regiments." And then he adds, what must be regarded by the *Boston Journal* as a most ridiculous stump speech, that "All regiments stand on a perfect equality before the law; they are equally intrusted with the keeping of the flag and with the honor of the country, and it is as important that colored regiments should be well officered and well led on all occasions as other regiments." This makes a trying situation for the Blaine press as well as for the lieutenant, but the latter is not without a remedy, because he can resign his commission.

Alaska is still almost as unknown a country to Americans as when Mr. Seward made it a part of the United States, eighteen years ago. Of late it has been coming somewhat into notice as a summer resort, the trip by steamer along the Pacific Coast to Sitka and back during the hot season being one of the most delightful in the world. People who have tried living there the year round say that it is not such a bad place

even in winter. Mr. R. D. Crittenden, who is a native of South Carolina, has resided on Wrangel Island, in the southeastern part of Alaska, for seven years, and he is fairly enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Territory. Mr. Crittenden has been "farming it," and, as the result of his experience, says that while the cereals will not ripen there, the smaller fruits and hardier vegetables flourish in the greatest luxuriance, and the grasses most conducive to the sustenance of cattle grow in such profusion that stock can be raised with the least trouble and the greatest profit, requiring no more attention in the winter than they do in the latitude of Washington, and making their raising, even for purposes of exportation, likely to become an important industry. The fur, fish, and timber trade is already considerable, and the mipes promise rich rewards for working. Mr. Crittenden believes that the time will come when, owing to the cheapness of living and the improvements due to proper protection, the islands of the Alaskan Archipelago will support a large population. Mr. Crittenden's desire to be made Collector of Customs at Sitka may lead him to give a too rose-colored tinge to the picture, but other observers agree with him in believing that ultimately we shall more than get our money back on our investment up there.

It is evident that the newspaper despatches from Mexico, so far as they relate to financial matters, will bear watching. The announcement which they gave last month that the charter of the Central Railroad had been declared forfeited, proves to have been a complete invention. It was doubtless suggested by the fact that the Government had just annulled the concessions of two companies whose only existence had been on paper, and there was enough in the suspension of the subvention of the Central, in the strained relations between the company and the Government growing out of this action, and in the fact that a fine had been imposed upon the railroad for some minor violations of its charter agreements, to give some plausibility to the report. It was first heard of by the press of Mexico by way of American newspapers. There seems to be no reason to dispute the opinion of the *Revista Comercial Mexicana* that the rumor had its origin in a "bear" movement against the Central's stock. The same journal says: "Neither in Government circles nor in the columns of the *Diario Oficial*, nor, what is more, in a single Mexican newspaper of any reputation, has such a thing been stated. The relations which exist between the railroad and the Government have been and are entirely cordial, and the company has met all the terms of its concession. We therefore hope that the newspapers of Boston and of other places will give no credit to news which, as in this case, bears the stamp of falsehood."

The *Medical News*, of Philadelphia, publishes a letter from Sir James Paget, a member of the Executive Committee of the International Medical Congress, and the President of the Congress at its London meeting in 1882, on the subject of the regularity of the proceedings of the American Medical Association in reference to the organiza-

tion of the meeting proposed to be held in Washington in 1887. Sir James says that the custom of each International Congress has been to name the place for the next meeting, and at the same time or soon afterward to designate some persons of high repute in that place to take such steps as they might deem needful to promote a successful meeting. He adds that at the Copenhagen meeting in 1883 this custom was followed, and that it was the understanding of the European delegates that "the American gentlemen then present" would make the arrangements for the Washington meeting in conjunction with such of their professional brethren as they should select. It was not supposed that the Congress would be regulated with any degree of exclusiveness by the members of one medical association, however numerous. It is quite certain, he thinks, that if such a plan had been thought possible, the proposal for holding the meeting in the United States would not have been adopted. He concludes by saying that if the eminent men who have withdrawn from the organization since the original plan prepared by Dr. Billings and his associates was overturned and the Old Code plan substituted for it, persist in their withdrawal, there will be very few members of the profession from England present at the Washington meeting. The London *Lancet* has a more decisive word on the subject. It says that if the present breach is not healed, it will be the duty of the Copenhagen Committee to appoint a new place of meeting for the Congress of 1887, "in which the medical profession will not find it impossible to combine for international purposes."

The closing of the London season and the prorogation of Parliament will probably bring to an end what may be called the scandal mania, by which the public mind in England appears to have been infected ever since the *Pall Mall Gazette* made its "revelations." These were just the kind of thing to lift dirty-minded gossips out of the mud, and throw an air of morality and religion around their narratives. The "Chief Director," too, by his numerous nods and winks, and mysterious hints of what he could tell if he chose about men in high places, naturally raised public curiosity to the highest pitch. The wonder is under these circumstances not that there has been so much scandalous news, but that there has been so little, especially in view of the near approach of the election.

The Royal Commission on the Depression of Business in England is regarded as pointing vaguely to a revival of protectionism in Great Britain. The distress of the landholders in the United Kingdom has been increasingly severe for ten years, arising chiefly from the competition of the United States. This competition has been made possible through the cheapening of the cost of transportation. The Bessemer rail and the modern steamship have brought the wheat fields of Dakota and the grazing lands of Texas nearer to the operatives of Manchester than the farms of Illinois were to the looms of Fall River before the war. The Suez Canal has operated in like manner to turn the wheat of India into Mark Lane in quantities little in-

ferior to those supplied by this country to the same market. The first results were the lowering of farmers' profits. Land rents fixed for a term of years on the basis of high prices of cereals slowly consumed the capital of the agriculturists. As the leases expired the land could not be let at the old rates. Many farmers became bankrupt before the leases expired, and the land was thrown back on the owners' hands. The decline in rental values has been so disastrous to the land-owners that a feeling in favor of the reenactment of the Corn Laws has gained sufficient force to be worth playing with, although the most hardened Tory Minister has not been bold enough to advocate it. The Royal Commission on the Depression of Business is evidently a lure and a make-believe, holding out to the agricultural interest the hope of something which is as impossible of restoration as the age of chivalry. A protecting duty on bread and meat would be to the England of the present day as great a revolution as the revival of the *corvée* in France, or of slavery in the United States.

It is curious to note the feelings with which the supposed revival of protectionism in England is received by the advocates of the system in the United States. For the most part they pass it over in silence, and in all cases where reference is made to it the subject is couched in very general terms, as though protection signified the same thing in both countries. The fact that it would mean in England a tax upon the products of American farms is not clearly brought out in the discussion. A fiscal regulation which should have this end and effect, would produce a commotion and arouse a spirit of inquiry in the rural districts of the United States, in comparison with which the agitation on the subject of the German pork decrees would seem trivial indeed. This possible incident of the spread of protectionism in Great Britain naturally chills the enthusiasm of the high-tariff party in the United States, for it is as certain as fate that when England's tariff goes up ours will come down. But there need be no apprehension upon this score. England has long ago found out that her supremacy as a commercial and manufacturing power depends upon cheapness, upon her ability to offer her goods for a smaller return of other people's goods than her competitors can afford. She has ceased to be troubled about the American tariff, which she perceives serves her purposes exactly by making American goods more costly than her own in all foreign markets. The Commission on the Depression in Business will probably sit a couple of years, and then report that legislation can devise no remedies for the dulness of trade.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been long enough before the British public to enable people at a distance to take his measure and to discover his drift. That he is detested by the upper classes in England with a fervor surpassing even their hatred of Mr. Gladstone, proves at least that he is a man of ability. The land-owners and the "money kings" never allow themselves to

be put out of temper by second-rate men. Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the class of positive characters and original minds who find their way to the front naturally, and concentrate upon themselves the attention which is always bestowed upon a man who knows what he wants and shows that he means to have it. But with all of Mr. Chamberlain's positiveness and directness of speech, his restless activity and consummate skill as a managing man in politics, there has been until latterly a certain haze about his real purposes which has puzzled his associates in the Liberal ranks and left even his Radical friends and followers in some doubt as to the place where he would come out. As a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he was both overshadowed by his chief and restrained by party necessity. Since the break up he has developed a plan of campaign quite independently of his former captain and of everybody else. In a recent speech at Hull Mr. Chamberlain made the broad statement, which he endeavored to substantiate by figures drawn from the studies of Professor Leone Levi and Robert Giffen, that the working classes of Great Britain pay in taxes upon their available income more than double the rate paid by the upper and middle classes. This statement and the method of deduction by which it is supported the *Economist* newspaper treats with a contempt that betokens a serious breach in the party which sustained the Gladstone Government, for the *Economist* was by all odds the ablest supporter of that Government in the London press after Mr. John Morley ceased to control the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Economist* characterizes Mr. Chamberlain's speech as "a farrago of nonsense" and "a tissue of wild hypotheses and misstatements," and charges Mr. Chamberlain with endeavoring to "set class against class."

The French elections take place early in October, and the electoral campaign is now well under way. The struggle lies between the Opportunists, under the leadership of M. Ferry, and the Radicals, under M. Clémenceau, while the Reactionists, under which title are included the Monarchists, Imperialists, and their various subdivisions, appear to be holding the balance of power. The question is whether these latter incongruous elements will unite with the Radicals to overthrow the moderate Republicans or Opportunists, with the simple object of unsettling the present condition of things as much as possible. The Opportunist creed is that the present Government is the safest that France can have, that the country is prospering under it, and that any decided changes or innovation in their domestic policy would be fraught with danger to the whole form of Republican Government. M. Clémenceau has announced the Radical platform in a speech at Mâcon, demanding a progressive income tax, separation of Church and State, and the election of all functionaries by universal suffrage. Of course, nothing can be further from the desires of the Imperialists and Monarchists than such a platform as this. They are so blinded by hate of Opportunism, however, which they believe alone makes the

republic possible, that they are willing to go to any length to overthrow it. If this extraordinary alliance is consummated at the polls, it bodes no good to the republic.

A curious feature of the campaign has been the small part which the Tonquin affair, which resulted in the overthrow of the Ferry Cabinet, has been playing. M. Ferry has come to the front again, apparently very slightly damaged by the violent denunciation to which he was subjected at the time of his downfall, while the Radicals have practically dropped the Tonquin incident as an issue and are making the fight on questions of domestic policy. This is but another illustration of the fact that Paris is not France, and that the fiery ebullitions of the Boulevards have no more influence upon the opinions of the voters in the provinces than permanence in the minds of the fickle populace of the city. Aside from all other considerations, however, Mr. Ferry can "point with pride" to the fact that he is the only man since Gambetta who has been able to secure anything like a permanent working majority in the French Chamber. The Brisson Cabinet has been but a makeshift—"a Cabinet of caretakers," to use Mr. Chamberlain's phrase. The question which the October election will decide is whether M. Ferry shall come back to power. If the Opportunists are defeated, it is difficult to see what is going to happen.

The fearful ravages which the cholera has been making in Spain, its reappearance in France and other parts of the Continent, and the occurrence of one or two cases in England, are directing attention more strongly than ever to the system of inoculation which Dr. Ferran is pursuing in Spain. It has from the beginning been received with a certain amount of respect in France, but in England the notion that a valuable scientific discovery could be made in Spain has seemed a little too preposterous, and the leading journals have been, after a very slight examination, setting Ferran down as a humbug, particularly since it has been reported by a French doctor, Brouardel, who went to the scene of action, that Dr. Ferran refused to communicate to him the nature of his preparation. But now comes Dr. Charles Cameron, a well-known physician, and member of Parliament, and maintains in the *Nineteenth Century* that Ferran's inoculation does all that he claims for it, and does more than Jenner's vaccination for smallpox did when he first introduced it. Taking the figures of the last smallpox epidemic in London, he compares them with those of Ferran's work in Alcira, and produces the following table:

	Smallpox.	Cholera.
Security against attack enjoyed, compared with unprotected population.....	as 6½ to 1	as 4 to 1
Security against death if attacked.....	as 5 to 1	as 6 to 1
Security against a fatal attack.....	as 31½ to 1	as 22½ to 1

He maintains, moreover, that the various medical societies in Spain which have examined Ferran's remedy, acknowledge its efficacy. The probabilities seem to be that between now and the cold weather there will be plenty of opportunity for further experimentation.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 8, to THURSDAY, August 15, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

CIVIL-SERVICE reformers are very much elated by additional details of the reasons which prompted President Cleveland to put pension medical examiners under the provisions of the civil-service rules. Commissioner Black, they say, without reference to the wishes of the Secretary of the Interior, was arranging to fill the positions of examiners on a partisan basis, and, upon finding the Civil-Service Commission bent upon thwarting his plans, appealed to the Attorney-General for a decision as to the method of appointment. The Attorney-General decided in effect that medical examiners are a scientific and expert class of employees, and are exempted on that account from competitive examinations. The matter was laid before the President by the Civil-Service Commission. It was shown to him that the Attorney-General's decision aimed to take medical examiners and all professional and scientific employees out of the classified service, and that the welfare of the service urgently demanded that legal and medical examiners and experts should be lawyers and physicians, whether Democratic workers or not, and that in these classes of offices above all other competitive examinations were desirable. The President concurred in the view maintained by the Commission. Without a moment's hesitation he put the pension medical examiners into the service over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

There appears to be a tacit understanding in the departments at Washington that, with the exception of fourth-class postmasters, there are to be no appointments during August and early September, except such as were virtually settled before the departure of the Secretaries.

It is generally conceded at the Treasury Department that the results of the sweeping changes in the force of internal-revenue collectors afford a striking argument against the spoils system in its effects upon the public service. All but nineteen of the entire force of collectors have been displaced, and inexperienced men substituted. The results have been unpleasantly felt in the department work. Serious complications have resulted, circulars of instructions have been issued on matters so trivial that they would seem to be wholly unnecessary if the employers were at all acquainted with their duties. Old tricks to defraud the revenue have been renewed.

The Civil-Service Commission on Monday received a letter from Mr. Hedden, Collector of the Port of New York, declining to make any nominations to fill vacancies on the local Board of Civil-Service Examiners. The Collector states that, owing to the uncertainty as to the number of places to be filled and the pending discussion, he is obliged to decline. Surveyor Beattie refuses to recommend more than one name. Commissioner Thoman says, however, that steps have been taken which will put the Commission in possession of more satisfactory information within forty-eight hours.

Colonel Wright, the Commissioner of the Labor Bureau, on Friday had the appointment of C. P. Judd as Special Agent of the Bureau revoked, because of his recent arrest in Colorado on the charge of horse stealing, and his admitting his guilt, and also that he had served two terms in a penitentiary for the same offence.

Public opinion has finally compelled J. Barbieri, who was appointed chief clerk under Gen. W. H. Davis, the new Pension Agent in Philadelphia, to resign. The complaint against him was that after the war he wrote a book full of disloyal sentiments.

The Commission appointed to visit the Central and South American States has submitted a report to the Department of State of its work in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. In it they say that the Government of Uruguay is

not in such a financial condition as to offer pecuniary aid toward the establishment of a steamship line between its ports and the United States, but very earnestly hopes that something more may be done in this direction, and will agree to afford the steamers special privileges in the matter of harbor dues, etc. The Argentine Government was willing to do as much as the United States in giving financial aid to a steamship company that would sail vessels between the ports of the two countries, and hoped that our Congress would do something at once so as to make the markets of the United States accessible to the Argentine importers.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital, says that there is as yet nothing to alarm the people of the United States in the reports coming by cable of the spread of cholera. Despite all that has been said about the probability of the epidemic reaching our shores this year, he says there is not a single circumstance to render the risk greater than it was last year.

Prominent Cherokees who oppose the leases of Indian lands are taking steps to bring the facts in the case directly to the attention of President Cleveland. Petitions are being quietly circulated setting forth that the majority of the Cherokees are opposed to the leases; that they were made without the knowledge and consent of the tribe generally, and that their continuance is detrimental to the best interests of the Cherokee Nation.

A number of cattle men overtook a marauding band of twenty Piegan Indians with seventy-five stolen horses in Montana Territory recently, and killed the entire party. Further trouble is feared.

The New York Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Saratoga on September 24.

A temporary alliance was effected in Saratoga on Wednesday between representatives of the Independent Citizens' Association of this State, the Greenback-Labor Party and the Anti-Monopolists, and a convention will be held in this city on September 9 to secure united action on a State ticket by all these organizations.

Ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, on Monday night telegraphed to Columbus an absolute refusal to be a candidate for Governor.

The *Galveston News* asserts that through the neglect and mismanagement of the Texas Land Board the sum of \$1,750,000 has been lost to the school fund of the State, which should have been collected from the cattle men during the past eighteen months.

The assignees of John Roach, the ship-builder, filed schedules on Saturday showing liabilities \$2,262,887 81, nominal assets \$5,258,098 87, and actual assets \$4,631,478 25.

The outlook in the iron trade at Pittsburgh, Pa., has not been more favorable for a number of years than it is at present. Signs of improvement are coming to the surface every day, and manufacturers are beginning to concede that the mantle of depression is being gradually lifted from the staple industries of Pittsburgh. Orders are increasing rapidly, and many mills are running on double time.

A serious strike of the men employed on the Wabash or Gould's system of railroads is imminent.

At midnight on Sunday, orders were issued from the offices of the General Passenger Agents of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads directing the local ticket agents on those roads to discontinue the sale of the cent-a-mile tickets to all points east of Utica on the Central, and to Oneida Castle on the West Shore Road; also, to advance the local rates to two cents a mile between New York city and those points. This advance restores the local rates to the prices ruling before the cut in rates last October.

A cattle disease alleged to be Spanish or Texan fever has developed at Bloomington,

Ill., and is creating considerable excitement among stockmen.

A terrible explosion on the steamboat *S. M. Felton* occurred at Philadelphia on Monday, endangering 500 lives. A panic ensued, but was soon quelled. Seven people were injured. It is believed that dynamite or gunpowder caused the explosion, and that it was the work of malice.

A tornado struck the village of Norwood, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, on Wednesday afternoon, and almost destroyed it. Throughout the valley between Norwood and Potsdam great damage was done.

At the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners in this city on Monday definite plans were adopted for completing the work on the temporary vault in which the body of General Grant lies, and for laying out walks and otherwise improving the part of Riverside Park in the neighborhood of the tomb. A facing of Philadelphia brick will be laid on the arched roof of the vault, which is now covered with a heavy coat of concrete.

E. K. Apgar, Deputy Treasurer of New York State, and a prominent Democratic politician, is dead. He was forty-three years of age.

Charles Wright, of Wethersfield, Conn., seventy-four years old, who was graduated from Yale College in 1835, was found dead in his barn on August 11. Mr. Wright was one of the leading botanists of the country. He was employed by the Government in an expedition to Texas and Arizona, and had also explored Cuba for the Spanish Government.

James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, died recently at his home in Kelsey, Cal. He was seventy-four years old and died a poverty-stricken, disappointed man.

FOREIGN.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday afternoon, the Marquis of Salisbury, in moving a vote of thanks to the army and navy for their recent services in Egypt, paid a strong tribute to General Lord Wolseley and General Graham and the other officers and soldiers and marines who took part in the Khartum expedition, for the valor, perseverance, and high spirit they displayed in the arduous work of the desert campaigns. The Prime Minister praised in unmeasured terms the valor and devotion of General Gordon and of Generals Earle and Stewart, and the other officers and men who lost their lives during the Sudan war, and fittingly expressed condolence with their relatives and friends. The motion was adopted. It was noteworthy that not a single Liberal leader was present in the House of Lords during these proceedings. These absences were considered as a demonstration against the motion. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a similar motion in the House of Commons, which was carried.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday until October 31. In the course of Queen Victoria's speech she said: "Although the objects of the Sudan expedition were unattained, I have great reason to be proud of the bravery and endurance displayed by my soldiers and sailors, and of the skill with which they have been commanded. The death of El Mahdi will probably enable me to perform with less difficulty the duties toward the ruler and people of Egypt which events have imposed upon me. I shall not relax my efforts to place Government and good order in that country upon a firm foundation. Difficulties, which at one time were of an anxious character, arose between my Government and Russia concerning the limits of the territory of my ally, the Amir of Afghanistan. Negotiations for their adjustment still continue, and will, I trust, lead at an early period to a satisfactory settlement. During the past session your time has been principally occupied by the enlargement of the electorate and the extensive changes which you have in consequence made in the constitution of the House

of Commons. I earnestly trust that these comprehensive measures may increase the efficiency of Parliament and may add contentment among my people. It is my purpose before long to seek their counsel by a dissolution of Parliament. I pray the blessing of God may rest upon their extended liberties, and that the numbers who are called upon to exercise new powers will use them with the sobriety and discernment which have for so long a period marked the history of this nation."

Before the prorogation Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, said the duties of the Afghan Boundary Commission had not yet been completed, and that the Government did not intend to withdraw the Commission. The dispute with Russia about Zulfikar Pass, the Secretary continued, was not trivial, but the Government was not altogether without some hope to arrive ere long at a satisfactory settlement of all the points remaining in dispute between England and Russia.

The Marquis of Salisbury's departure for the Continent has been postponed owing to the Zulfikar dispute. Late despatches from St. Petersburg to the Government include a topographic report of Russian engineers on the Zulfikar district, and a note from M. de Giers, proposing a new frontier line through the district. The nature of this proposal promises an early settlement of the dispute.

The Marquis of Salisbury, it was asserted on Monday, will, soon after going to France, have a conference with Signor Depretis, the Italian Prime Minister. The interview will take place at Contraxeville, a watering place in the Vosges. It is reported that Italy desires to send 20,000 troops into the Sudan, to secure the Red Sea coast from Suakim, at present held by the British, to Assab Bay, along which lie most of the Italian possessions on the coast. The Italian scheme contemplates securing control over eastern Sudan, and the use of Khartum as a capital. An Anglo-Turkish agreement has been proposed through Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, by the terms of which English men-of-war will be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles in time of war.

The Duke of Richmond has been appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Stanhope has been appointed to the British Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet.

General Lord Wolseley has been raised to the rank of Viscount.

In a speech at Wimborne-Minster on Wednesday evening, Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the Radicals for wishing to tax the poor man's beer, which, he said, was food equally with bread. He defied the caucus arrangements of the Liberals, and said he believed the Tories would be victorious at the general elections. Lord Randolph, continuing, said he cared not a rap what the *Daily News* and the *Standard* said about him. Such criticism was as effective as water on a duck's back. He claimed for the Conservatives the passage of the Seats Bill. Lord Randolph taunted the Radicals with having no policy, while the Tories were carrying out a great one, having for its object the strengthening of the empire at home and abroad. The Conservatives hoped to give peace to Ireland and security to India; they hoped to create an overpowering navy, which would be an adequate defence to the coasts of Great Britain and the colonies and to commerce; they believed they could bring about a revival of the trade and industries of the country. Lord Randolph repudiated the charge that he desired a war with Russia for the sake of securing votes at the election. The *Standard* ignored the speech in its Thursday morning issue.

The British Government will utilize the material intended for the Suakim-Berber Railway in connecting the forts at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, which will also be connected with the great railway lines in order

to provide ready transportation for troops in case of necessity.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon started on Monday on a tour through Ireland. Their first stop was at Galway, where a large crowd had assembled to meet the new Viceroy. The people received the visitors respectfully, but without any cheering.

Michael Davitt made an important speech at Longford, Ireland, on Sunday. He said that no difference existed between himself and Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt had a great reception at Longford and Lanesborough. Mr. Parnell, resting himself at his seat at Avondale, has made no move, and will not do anything for a fortnight.

The Bishopric of Salisbury has been offered to the Rev. John Wordsworth, nephew of the poet Wordsworth.

Mr. John Ruskin is critically ill. He suffers from insomnia and serious cerebral troubles, and death has been momentarily expected. On Monday night he showed signs of improvement, and there are now indications of his recovery.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge was married on Saturday afternoon to an English lady thirty-two years of age. The wedding ceremonies were conducted privately.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, writes to the London papers that he has a project for the formation of an "Office of Help and Inquiry," with headquarters in London and agencies in the provinces and in the principal cities throughout the world. Men speaking different languages and familiar with the haunts of vice and the traffic in girls will be employed, who will be ready to assist all girls who desire to reform, and who will aid parents and guardians in tracing missing children. The establishment of such houses of refuge will especially meet the cases of thousands of girls who have been thrown destitute upon the world through the raising of the age of consent. Receiving houses will be established in Canada and the United States.

The ravages of the cholera in Granada, Spain, are horrible. Scores of the victims of the disease die in the streets, where in many cases they remain for hours before they are gathered up at night for a hurried and uncerecerimonious burial in a common trench.

In the whole of Spain on Sunday there were 4,696 new cases of cholera and 1,556 deaths. On Monday there were 4,830 new cases and 1,718 deaths.

Count Kálnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has submitted to Prince Bismarck a plan for a commercial union between Austria-Hungary and Germany directed against all foreign countries, but leaving to each of the two countries in the compact independence in its home policy. It is believed that the plan will not meet the views of Prince Bismarck.

The conflict of authority between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the German authorities has been amicably settled.

Germany has occupied one or two of the Caroline Islands, where Spain has not exercised authority, in order to obtain laborers for New Guinea. The German newspapers approve the step, and think that it ought not to raise a difficulty with Spain. It is stated that the Zanzibar settlement is due to a secret agreement between England and Germany.

The German Government has formally notified the Powers of Germany's occupation of the Caroline Islands, the plea being repeated appeals from German traders.

The Tariff Committee of the Telegraph Conference at Berlin has rejected the proposals of Prince Bismarck for uniform rates by a vote of 11 to 7.

M. Rothan, the author of a history of the war, and formerly French Ambassador to Italy, has been ordered to quit Alsace-Lorraine. It is reported that Prince Bismarck was offended at Rothan's "Diplomatic Souvenirs of Germany and Italy."

Forty Germans have been expelled from Russia. Many Germans are becoming naturalized to avoid expulsion.

The Slav party in Russia is urging the Czar to form a great Slavic alliance for the purpose of regaining supremacy in the East, and establishing a great Russian empire of central Asia. The Slavs also deprecate entering into negotiations with Austria, in the hope of securing an amelioration of the condition of the Slavs in that empire.

The Turkoman tribes are agitated by Russia's steps to destroy the influence of their chiefs and reduce their income from plunder. A further outbreak is imminent.

Reports are continually received in London of a massing of Afghan troops at Herat. The Afghans have destroyed all the gardens and villages round about that city likely to afford food or shelter to an attacking force. The owners of the destroyed property have been assured that England will compensate them for their losses.

A fearful state of anarchy prevails in Kordofan. There is also a famine at the place.

Information has been received at Cairo that a civil war has broken out at Khartum, that the Treasury has been sacked, and that the Mahdi's successor and other officers have been killed. Osman Digna has forsaken his followers around Suakim and fled to Kordofan. Many sheiks are going into Suakim and offering submission to the British commander.

In a five-column interview with Henry M. Stanley, published in this city on Sunday, the explorer defends himself from the charges of exaggeration and misstatement of facts in regard to the Congo region. He concludes: "As I have no pecuniary interests in the Congo or Africa, I think the terms 'fraud' and 'swindle' are a gross misuse of words, and to say that a man 'exaggerates' when he simply states his candid opinion is also a misuse of the word. Though I say these things, it is immaterial to me what you do. My duty is, just like Emerson, to teach men by going about my own business; and it was my business to give you a faithful impression such as I had of Africa and the things I saw. I have no further interest in it. Nobody is required to do anything for Africa unless the spirit moves him. There are fields as open in Africa for Americans, if they are enterprising enough and have the proper commercial spirit, as there are in China or any other part of the world. I have discovered a field where the white men's enterprise can do a great deal of good, not only to themselves, but to the natives. That is really the *raison d'être* of all I have said. I have tried to open this new field for the world's enterprise. At the same time I beg to say that it is perfectly immaterial to me whether they do it, because there is no loss to me or to any of the officers of the Congo State, who have nothing at all to do there except to do their duty, get their pay, and come home and be happy."

The reports of the recent massacre of Christians in Anam were greatly exaggerated. Instead of 10,000 only a few hundred were killed.

Mr. Heap, the United States Consul at Constantinople, has sent to the Porte another protest, couched in stronger terms than those of his first, against the expulsion of Americans from Jerusalem on the ground of their being Jews. Mr. Heap points out that the expulsions are in violation of treaty stipulations and are likely to lead to serious difficulty. The matter has been referred to the Government at Washington.

It is said that a general feeling in favor of the Iglesias Government prevails in the central provinces of Peru.

The Mexican Cabinet, after a protracted discussion, has decided that no exception shall be made in favor of the railroads in the law of June 22, and the decree will be enforced to the letter. Subsidies will not be paid, and not one cent of the customs revenue will be appropriated to the railroads, which will have to submit to the exigencies of the situation.

"POLITICAL SCIENTISTS."

THE United States Coast Survey has recently been investigated by experts from the Treasury Department. They report to the Department that "our investigation leaves no ground for doubt that the actual condition of the office of the Survey was one of demoralization, and its workings to a certain extent inefficient, unjust, and to some extent disreputable." This general verdict will be received with astonishment by the intelligent men of the country, as the Coast Survey has long been looked upon as a strictly scientific organization, devoted to elevated objects, and composed of men protected by their pursuits from vulgar aims. It is true, too, that the examination has been secret and *ex parte*, and avowedly does not rest on sworn evidence, and that justice to the implicated officials calls for the making of formal charges which they can meet in a public manner, after having seen the evidence against them. Nevertheless, the Superintendent has resigned his position, and there can be no doubt that extraordinary laxity, to say the least, has marked the recent conduct of the Survey.

If the question were simply of the fitness or unfitness of one man, we might be content to dismiss this painful subject. But the case is not so simple. We have to do with the breaking down of a system, a method; and it seems to be worth while to see what this system was. What is it that has brought down the high efficiency, the strict standard of honor, the great scientific usefulness of the Coast Survey from the level at which they were maintained by Bache, and reduced them to the present lamentable state? During the administration of Bache, the service had the best characteristics of a civil and of a military system. The civil element was in power. The appropriations of Congress were asked for to promote scientific works which were decided on by competent persons, and which were prosecuted on a uniform and steady plan. The services of both army and navy officers were sought and secured. Bache himself was a graduate of West Point. This element brought into the service a high standard of personal and official honor. The relations of the Survey to the Government were as intimate as now, but the spirit in which appropriations were asked was totally and utterly different. The late Professor Henry, then and for many years Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, had much to do with setting the model on which the relations of all scientific departments and the Government were formed. He constantly laid the greatest stress upon the necessity of unimpeachable moral character, of purity of motive, of justice and truth in all dealings between institutions and the Government, and by his words actually created the spirit which he constantly exemplified. Up to the beginning of the war it may be said without inexactness that the spirit inculcated by Henry really governed the actions of the men who were directing our principal scientific departments—Gilliss, of the Observatory; Bache and Gould, of the Coast Survey; Henry, of the Smithsonian.

Some time after the war new men and new methods arose. The writer distinctly remembers the unusual epithet applied to a distin-

guished scientific man, the head of a scientific department, by one of his imitators: "He is the best *political scientist* in Washington." It appeared that a "political scientist" was a man who must have scientific ability—he should be a professor of something, if practicable, although this was by no means essential; but his chief characteristic should be a skill in getting appropriations, and *large* appropriations, from Congress. It was then easy, and it has always been easy of late years, to obtain from Congress an adequate sum of money to carry out any scientific project or to carry on any efficient scientific bureau. But the political scientist was the man who got more than his neighbor. He must have inventive power. New ways of catching the Congressional dicky-bird by new kinds of salt must be devised. Photographs, chromo-lithographs, illustrated books must be provided and liberally distributed. The Congressman must order the preparation of the very chromos which were designed to induce him to order more. Personal favors must be done for Congressmen; their nephews must be put and kept in office; the official misdemeanors of their friends must not be noticed. A "deficient moral sense" must be cultivated.

The chaos which arose among the Geological Surveys is fresh in the minds of all. The political scientist was in his glory. The Signal Office, the Observatory, the Hydrographic Office, the Smithsonian, were all more or less affected. The Coast Survey was more deeply hurt than all. How well the friends of Professor Henry can remember his patient protest against the horde of lobbyists who seemed to be the important persons of the great scientific bureaus to which Congress was annually giving millions of dollars. Robert Browning somewhere speaks of one of Verdi's vulgar operas going noisily on before Rossini, sitting silent in his stall. Silence was the only resource. The spirit of the political scientist is not yet dead. It is but a few months since the *Century* printed an illustrated article on the National Museum at Washington, in which the author had only open sneers at the administration of Professor Henry, and contempt for methods which did not bring appropriations from Congress as fast as they could be used. It was amusing and painful to see how unconsciously his standard was degraded.

The position of a scientific man in the United States has always been a very high one. It can be for ever maintained at a high level by adhering to the methods according to which Professor Henry administered the Smithsonian Institution and Bache the Coast Survey for many years. Make every official statement luminous with truth. Especially in dealings with Congress be exact—even punctilious—in avoidance of overstatement. Do not ask for \$100,000 when you want only \$90,000, allowing for an expected reduction of 10 per cent. Ask for exactly the sum that is required. Take what is given and administer it honestly, and at the end Congress will see that your original estimate was just. If you get \$10,000 more than you want, by overestimates, you will despise Congress as being full of fools easily gulled, and you will despise yourself that you make so little in exchange for an honorable

name. Cherish an exalted standard of official honor. It was by the exercise of simple, plain rules like these that our early scientific institutions were firmly based. It is by the disregard of these rules that such demoralization as existed in an honorable service like the Coast Survey has grown up.

While it is not believed that demoralization of this sort exists in the other scientific bureaus at Washington, we can all see that they need a thorough reorganization. Here is the Geological Survey doing the geodetic work of the Coast Survey, the Coast Survey doing the work of the Hydrographic Office, and the Signal Office, the Observatory, the Land Surveys, etc., all in a state of confusion. The political scientist has more or less had a hand in producing this state of affairs. We may thank the new Administration for a solemn warning given to him in the only way which he can understand.

NEW ENGLAND'S TRANSFORMATION.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for New Hampshire, which appeared last week, shows that the number of children attending the public schools of the State was nearly a thousand less in 1884 than in 1883. A falling off in the patronage of the common schools in a New England commonwealth strikes the outsider as remarkable, and suggests the inquiry whether there was any special cause for such a showing last year. Investigation proves that there is nothing exceptional in these figures. The school attendance in New Hampshire has been diminishing pretty uniformly for a number of years, having fallen from 72,763 in 1872 to 63,656 in 1884. Further examination develops a similar condition of things in the adjoining State of Maine, which reported 226,143 pupils in 1869 and only 213,877 in the last year. That is to say, in these two States the number of children in the public schools has decreased by more than 21,000 during the last fifteen years, although their total population has increased by more than 50,000 within the same period.

Two or three partial explanations of this surprising retrogression in education at once suggest themselves. Everybody knows that in the dwindling population of the hill towns many "districts" are remiss in maintaining schools for the few struggling pupils. In the manufacturing centres, on the other hand, there is great difficulty about securing the attendance of the operatives' children, although the more rigid enforcement of truancy laws goes far to overcome this. Private schools also appear to secure more children than formerly, but this factor does not carry much weight in such States as New Hampshire and Maine.

The radical trouble is that there are not so many children as there used to be. The national census shows the number of children in the country of the "school age," which covers those from five to seventeen years, both inclusive. In 1870 there were 175,588 such children in Maine; in 1880, only 166,856—a falling off of 8,732, or 5 per cent., although the whole number of inhabitants in the State was larger in 1880 than in 1870 by 22,021, or 3½ per cent.

The population of Vermont a trifle more than held its own from 1870 to 1880, rising from 330,551 to 332,286; but that portion of it within the school age fell off in the decade from 89,831 to 86,270, or 4 per cent. New Hampshire reported 318,300 people of all ages in 1870 and 346,991 in 1880—a gain of 9 per cent., but the number of children grew in the ten years only from 78,766 to 79,120, or less than half of 1 per cent. The three southern of the Eastern States show a similar disparity. In Massachusetts, population increased more than 22 per cent., and children only 15; in Connecticut, population nearly 16 per cent., and children not quite 12; in Rhode Island, population 27 per cent., and children only 22.

It is thus clear that throughout New England children now constitute a smaller proportion of the population than they formerly did. The reason, of course, is that fewer adults, proportionally, marry nowadays, and that those who marry rear smaller families of children. It has been demonstrated that in Massachusetts the population from 1875 to 1885 was two-thirds larger than from 1850 to 1860, while the number of marriages was not quite one-third larger; and the relative decrease in marriages is scarcely less noticeable in the adjoining States. That the average foreign couple have more children than the average native couple is not only a matter of common notoriety, but is clearly shown by the vital statistics. The State where the increase of children has come nearest to keeping pace with that of the whole population is Rhode Island, and the proportion of foreigners is larger in Rhode Island than anywhere else. The State where the decrease of children is most marked is Maine, and the proportion of foreigners is smaller in Maine than anywhere else. In New Hampshire the last census showed that less than a quarter of the population was of foreign parentage; yet the recent registration report showed that nearly one-half of all the births in 1884 were credited to foreign parents. In Massachusetts, while the marriages in which both parties are native-born have for ten years past averaged 58 per cent. of all, only 41 per cent. of the children born during this period have had native-born parents on both sides.

It is thus obvious that the old New England stock constitutes each year a smaller ratio of the New England population. This is due not so much to its dying out as to its transplantation. The descendants of the Yankees who remain in the home of their forefathers are not, as a rule, so fruitful in offspring as their ancestors, but the Yankees who settle in the Western country rear large families. It is the active, vigorous class who emigrate; the less robust and virile remain, marry not at all or else late in life, and when they marry have few or no children. Of course, many of the best physical type continue in New England and reproduce largely, but the influence of the other two classes overshadows them. On the other hand, foreigners usually marry early in life and their women are more prolific.

The extent of the transformation already wrought is startling. In the oldest and most populous State in New England, barely half of the population in 1880 had parents who were native-born on both sides. Of the 1,783,085 people in Massachusetts, 798,652 came of pa-

rents born abroad, and 82,079 had one foreign-born parent, the fathers and mothers of almost 30 per cent. of the population having been born in Ireland. In Rhode Island the people with one or both parents foreign-born exceeded those with native-born parents, and here too the fathers and mothers of almost 30 per cent. were born in Ireland. In Vermont over a quarter of the people had a foreign or mixed parentage, the French-Canadian type being here most marked; and in New Hampshire nearly a quarter, the same class being here also most prominent. Nor do these figures tell the whole story, for they treat as natives the descendants of immigrants in the third generation. By 1880 there had been born many grandchildren to people who came from Ireland in the period following the potato famine of 1847, but they are treated by the census as the children of native-born parents. The proportion of the whole population who have descended from the original Puritan stock is therefore even smaller than the above figures indicate. Moreover, it is steadily diminishing all the while, by reason of the emigration of natives to other parts of the country, the immigration of foreigners, and the larger birth-rate among those of foreign than among those of native descent.

New England? New Ireland, rather, some Yankees are inclined to rename the region, when they see that the natives of Ireland and the immediate descendants of immigrants from that island already number a third of the population in more than one State, and that the chief magistrate of their metropolis is an Irishman. The comparative suddenness of the transformation renders it the more striking, for it has come about within the life-time of a generation. Forty years ago the foreign element in the population was utterly insignificant, and nothing seemed more improbable than that people then living would see that element constituting half of the inhabitants. The man would have been regarded as a lunatic who had predicted that in 1885 an Irishman would be the Mayor of Boston, while another of the race represented one of the city districts in Congress, and a third delivered the traditional Fourth of July oration under the auspices of the city government.

The amalgamation of this great body of aliens has been the crucial test alike of New England character and of popular government. They have stood the test. The sudden infusion of so much new blood has somewhat disturbed the circulation in the body politic, but it is already evident that the two strains will mingle harmoniously and profitably. A desire for liberal education is developing. From among the thrifty immigrants who have settled in the hill towns and are successfully tilling the lands which native emigrants have deserted in disgust, there are coming Irish students to the colleges of western Massachusetts. Candid Bostonians of the oldest families admit that the city has not in many years had a representative in Congress who showed more independence or displayed better judgment than Leopold Morse, a native of Bavaria. People who questioned the full comprehension of the American idea by the ruling element among the newcomers have been reassured upon reading the thoroughly patriotic oration by

Thomas J. Gargan on the Fourth of July last. The Republican majority in the Legislature, controlled by the descendants of the original stock, recently demonstrated their faith in the new blood by conferring vastly increased powers upon the Mayor of Boston, though they knew that the first man to exercise these prerogatives would be a Democratic Irishman—and Hugh O'Brien is more than justifying their confidence. The newer immigrants are evidently going to turn out ultimately as good Americans as the old ones—for, though he is apt to forget it, the Yankee of the longest lineage is himself only the offspring of an immigrant.

THE LAST RETREAT OF THE BOARDER.

A YEAR ago we attempted in these columns some account of the process by which all along the northern portion of the Atlantic Coast the Cottager is gradually driving the Boarder away from the most attractive sites. We showed that there is literally hardly a desirable spot on the seashore between Cape May and Eastport, of which he has not already taken possession or is not threatening to take possession in the insidious way with which everybody is now so familiar, beginning with the modest wooden "camp," but one degree better shelter than a tent, and ending with the \$20,000, \$50,000, or even \$100,000 villa. Go where we will within easy reach of a railroad station or steamboat landing, and we find the Boarder slowly but surely lapsing into a position of social inferiority toward the Cottager, and disgusted and made uncomfortable by the luxury with which the Cottager surrounds himself, his trim lawn, his tennis-ground, his expensive piazza, his dog-cart, and pony phaeton; and though last not least, by his exclusiveness. The last drop, in fact, in the Boarder's cup of bitterness is his discovering that the Cottager has, in a certain sense, begun to look on him as an intruder of another class, on whom in these times a well-equipped Cottager, even if he knew him in the city, can hardly be expected to call, much less to invite to dinner or tea. Indeed, the Cottager now rarely takes "tea" as a meal. He has begun to dine late just as he does in New York or Boston, and, more than this, dine in evening dress, while the wretched Boarder is perhaps struggling, probably within a hundred yards of him, with a "supper" of weak tea, sour bread, and cold meat and huckleberries, for which even his oldest clothes would be too good.

These contrasts are, of course, galling, and this is what the Cottager means them to be. In fact, he wishes the Boarder to "go." He considers him an injury to the neighborhood, and secretly hopes that the hotel or boarding-house is uncomfortable or does not pay, and will have to be given up. The worst of it is, too, that there is no way in which the wounded Boarder can get even with him. He seldom writes a book and hardly ever runs for Congress. He might possibly be punished occasionally in Wall Street by being caught "long" or "short" of stocks, but the Boarder is now rarely a man of mark on the floor of the Stock Exchange, so that his wrath has really no terrors. They laugh in the cottages when they hear that he is out of temper, because they know that he will do nothing

more terrible than take the train or the boat for home.

This is, as we have before remarked, the state of things to be witnessed along the coast. It may be witnessed on Long Island, to some extent in New Jersey, and all along the rocky shores of New England. In all the most favored portions of these regions the Boarder is vanishing very much as the red man vanished before him. A great number of the places he once rejoiced in, and for fully forty years had to himself, know him now no more, or are witnessing his last struggles against an order of things which is as resistless as the spirit of the age. Curiously enough, too, he is following the example of many conquered races in retreating to the mountains after being dislodged from the lowlands and the seacoast. In other words, he is doing what the ancient Britons and the Irish and the Basques and the Montenegrins did when they found the invader too much for them on the plains. More curiously still, into these fastnesses the Cottager does not attempt to follow him. The Boarder, for instance, still retains almost undisputed possession both of the White Mountains and the Catskills. In the Catskills, a region estimated at 1,200 square miles, and abounding in magnificent sites, the Boarder still roves as free, as unrestrained, as unconscious of any social superior, as he did fifty years ago. The white walls and green shutters of his houses swarm in all the woods. He mounts his simple and unpretending long wagon at the railroad station with a gayety which is not checked by the presence of T-carts, or wagonettes, or phaetons. He meets neither man nor woman in any of his excursions who is better fed or tended than himself. He is in fact monarch of all he surveys, and can look even his own landlord in the eye without wincing, for the competition is so great that even the landlord is kind and conciliatory.

In the old days before the railroads it was not so. In those early times, when the Boarder was still a strange animal to the honest Dutch farmers of those regions, it was by no means safe to grumble, and we can recall one case in which a complaining guest was chastised by his host with a stable bucket. There was at that time, too, in the mountains, but one house of entertainment which could be called a hotel, and it commanded the finest view in all the highlands. But the discipline to which the unhappy tourist was subjected in it was stern and remorseless almost beyond example. If he ventured to express any dissatisfaction either with his room, or what was set before him, it was proposed to him by the clerk, in terms anything but soothing, that he should seek quarters more to his liking at the foot of the mountain. But this tyranny is now a thing of the past. The Boarder is wooed and pursued by the landlord at every step. The railroad carries him past scores of piazzas filled with people of his own kind, whose whole appearance shows that their minds are as free as their bodies are well fed. He strolls without fear or misgiving in his daily rambles over sites of surpassing loveliness, on which it would appear that as yet no Cottager's greedy eye has rested. He is not even troubled by the sight of the insidious "camp" or the cluster of shanties with a common kitchen, which so often along the seashore are the pre-

cursors of the "Sur-mers," and the "Beau-manoirs," and the "Chez Mois," and the "Allez-vous-ens," which now hold possession of the finest spots on our coast.

Indeed, to sum up, it is to the mountains one must now go to see the Boarder at his best, or before the Cottager became a prominent feature in American life. How long this halcyon state of things will last, or, in other words, how long the mountains will continue to furnish a refuge to one of the most interesting relics of our ante-bellum civilization, it is impossible to say. The Cottager may any day begin to find the seashore too crowded for him, and turn the White Mountains or the Catskills into scenes of unbridled luxury and dissipation like Simla and Darjeeling in British India, and we may witness then the final disappearance of the Summer Boarder from American life. It will be a bad day for the country, however, whenever this comes to pass, for, unless we are greatly mistaken, it is the boarding-houses rather than the cottages which are the nurseries of the manly virtues and simple manners that are the salt of democracies.

HELEN JACKSON.

THE news of the death of Mrs. Helen Jackson—better known as "H. H."—will probably carry a pang of regret into more American homes than similar intelligence in regard to any other woman, with the possible exception of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, who belongs to an earlier literary generation. With this last-named exception, no American woman has produced literary work of such marked ability. Her fame was limited by the comparatively late period at which she began to write, and by her preference for a somewhat veiled and disguised way of writing. It is hard for two initial letters to cross the Atlantic, and she had therefore no European fame; and as she took apparently a real satisfaction in concealing her identity and mystifying her public, it is very likely that the authorship of some of her best prose work will never be absolutely known. Enough remained, however, to give her a peculiar both hold upon thoughtful and casual readers.

Helen Maria (Fiske) Jackson was the daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, of Amherst College, whose 'Manual of Classical Literature,' based on that of Eschenberg, was long in use in our colleges, and who wrote several other books. She was born in Amherst, Mass., October 18, 1831; her mother's maiden name being Vinal. The daughter was educated in part at Ipswich (Mass.) Female Seminary, and in part at the school of the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott in this city. She was early married to Captain (afterward Major) Edward B. Hunt, an eminent engineer officer of the United States Army. Major Hunt was a man of scientific attainments quite unusual in his profession, was a member of various learned societies, and for some time an assistant professor at West Point. He contributed to one of the early volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly* (xii, 794) a paper on "Military Bridges." His wife resided with him at various military stations—West Point, Washington, Newport, R. I., etc.—and they had several children, all of whom died very young except one boy, Rennie, who lived to the age of eight or ten, showing extraordinary promise. His death and that of Major Hunt—who was killed in 1863 by the discharge of suffocating vapors from a submarine battery of his own invention—left Mrs. Hunt alone in the world, and she removed her resi-

dence a year or two after to Newport, R. I., where the second period of her life began.

Up to this time she had given absolutely no signs of literary talent. She had been absorbed in her duties as wife and mother, and had been fond of society, in which she was always welcome because of her vivacity, wit, and ready sympathy. In Newport she found herself, from various causes, under strong literary influences, appealing to tastes that developed rapidly in herself. She soon began to publish poems, one of the first of which, if not the first—a translation from Victor Hugo—appeared in the *Nation*. Others of her poems, perhaps her best—including the sonnets "Burnt Ships" and "Ariadne's Farewell"—appeared also in the *Nation*. Not long after, she began to print short papers on domestic subjects in the *Independent* and elsewhere, and soon found herself thoroughly embarked in a literary career. Her first poem in the *Atlantic Monthly* appeared in February, 1869; and her volume of 'Verses' was printed at her own expense in 1870, being reprinted with some enlargement in 1871, and again, almost doubled in size, in 1874. Her 'Bits of Travel' (1872) was made up of sketches of a tour in Europe in 1868-9; a portion of these, called 'Encyclicals of a Traveller,' having been originally written as circular letters to her many friends and then printed—rather against her judgment, but at the urgent request of Mr. J. T. Fields—almost precisely as they were written. Upon this followed 'Bits of Talk About Home Matters' (1873), 'Bits of Talk for Young Folks' (1876), and 'Bits of Travel at Home' (1878). These, with a little poem called 'The Story of Boon,' constituted, for some time, all her acknowledged volumes; but it is now no secret that she wrote two of the most successful novels of the "No Name" series—'Mercy Philbrick's Choice' (1876) and 'Hetty's Strange History' (1877). We do not propose here to enter into the vexed question of the authorship of the "Saxe Holm" stories, which appeared in the early volumes of *Scribner's Monthly*, and were published in two volumes (1873, 1878). The secret was certainly very well kept, and in spite of her denials, they were very often attributed to her by readers and critics.

Her residence in Newport as a busy and successful literary woman thus formed a distinct period of her life, quite apart from the epoch which preceded it and from the later one which followed. A change soon came. Her health was never very strong, and she was liable to severe attacks of diphtheria, to relieve which she tried the climate of Colorado. She finally took up her residence there, and was married, about 1876, to William S. Jackson, a merchant of Colorado Springs. She had always had the greatest love for travel and exploration, and found unbounded field for this in her new life, driving many miles a day over precipitous roads, and thinking little of crossing the continent by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the course of these journeys she became profoundly interested in the wrongs of the Indians, and for the rest of her life all literary interests and ambitions were utterly subordinated to this. During a winter of hard work at the Astor Library in this city she prepared her 'Century of Dishonor' (1881). As one result of this book she was appointed by the United States Government as one of two commissioners (Abbot Kinney being the other) to examine and report upon "the condition and needs of the Mission Indians of California." Their report, to which Mrs. Jackson's name is first signed, is dated at Colorado Springs, July 13, 1883, and is a thoroughly business-like document of thirty-five pages.

As another fruit of this philanthropic interest, she wrote, during another winter in this city, her

novel, 'Ramona,' a book composed with the greatest rapidity, and printed first in the *Christian Union*, afterward appearing in a volume in 1884. Its sole object was further to delineate the wrongs of the aborigines. Besides these two books, she wrote, during this later period, some children's stories, 'Nelly's Silver Mine, a Story of Colorado Life' (1878), and two little volumes of tales about cats. But her life-work, as she viewed it at the end, was in her two books in behalf of the Indians. In one of her last letters to her Eastern friends she said (July 27, 1885):

"I feel that my work is done, and I am heartily, honestly, and cheerfully ready to go. In fact, I am glad to go. You have never fully realized how for the last four years my whole heart has been full of the Indian cause—how I have felt, as the Quakers say, 'a concern' to work for it. My 'Century of Dishonor' and 'Ramona' are the only things I have done of which I am glad now. The rest is of no moment. They will live, and they will bear fruit. They already have. The change in public feeling on the Indian question in the last three years is marvellous; an Indian Rights' Association in every large city in the land. . . . Every word of the Indian history in 'Ramona' is literally true, and it is being re-enacted here every day.

"I did mean to write a child's story on the same theme as 'Ramona,' but I doubt if I could have made it so telling a story, or perhaps it is as well that I shall not do it. And perhaps I shall do it after all, but I cannot conceive of getting well after such an illness as this."

In all this there was not a trace of personal vanity or display; there never was a more complete absorption in a "cause" than that of this woman, whose earlier years had been so different. But in all else she remained the same; time could not dim her vivacity, her freshness, her wit, her winning and persuasive manners. Few women who have such variety of nature as she had, make friends so warmly or so easily, or light up life for these friends in so many different ways. Her likes and dislikes were spontaneous, ardent, sometimes unjust; yet even the injustice was sometimes an inaccurately aimed impulse of justice in disguise; and when she was convinced of it—which indeed was not always—she would be quick to apologize to any one whom she had wronged. In literature her work was conscientious and thorough beyond that of almost any American woman; she never slighted it, never wilfully neglected details, never was weary of trying to perfect it. This applies especially to her prose. For her poetry, it is enough to say that it has won the applause of very fastidious critics—including emphatically the late Mr. R. W. Emerson—while her simpler poems are to be found widely distributed through the cottages and log-huts of our furthest borders, and have given comfort to many hearts. Many notices of her separate books may be found scattered through the magazines; but we can recall no systematic critical essay on her qualities as a writer except that contained in Higginson's 'Short Studies of American Authors.'

Mrs. Jackson died far away from home and kindred; but the spirit with which she met death may be seen in a further extract which we are permitted to make from the letter already mentioned. It would be difficult to imagine a worthier ending to a life marked by steady progress in the direction of unselfish aims:

"As you say, we may meet and 'smile over these solicitudes.' But I do not think we shall—and I want you to know that I am looking with almost an eager interest into the 'undiscovered country,' and leaving this earth with no regret except that I have not accomplished more work; especially that it was so late in the day when I began to work in real earnest. But I do not doubt we shall keep on working. Do you not believe so? Any other conception of existence is to me monstrous. It seems to me also impossible that we shall not be able to return to this earth and see our loved ones. Whether we can in any

way communicate with them I doubt—but that we can see them I believe."

ENGLAND: THE TWO PARTIES AND THEIR TROUBLES.

LONDON, August 6.

THE condition of our two great historical parties at this moment presents phenomena not dissimilar to those which appeared in your American parties a year ago. Each has a disaffected wing, a minority displeased with the conduct of the leaders, and threatening to detach itself from the main body. Should the detachment occur from either party, that party will be seriously damaged, if not defeated, at the general election. Should both disaffected sections revolt, then, as each party will suffer nearly equally, their present relative strength will be preserved, though each will be weaker as against that common foe of both, the Irish phalanx which follows Mr. Parnell.

I begin with the Tories. For some time past there have been serious jealousies and heart-burnings among them. The old Conservatives, the aristocratic land-owning men who wished to maintain the Established Church and the ascendancy of the county gentry, have seen themselves threatened by democratic Toryism under the auspices of Lord Randolph Churchill. Several times the feud broke out visibly, but it was always closed when an attack had to be made on the Gladstone Ministry. Parties can generally—such, at least, is our experience—hold better together in opposition, when they have only to criticise and denounce, than in power, when they have executive steps to take and a positive programme to announce. This necessity came at last on the Tories when they took office in June, after the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Randolph Churchill, who had triumphed in the composition of the new Ministry by driving Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Lords and obtaining important posts for himself and his friends, triumphed also in the decisions of policy which the new Cabinet had to take. He induced them to attempt to outbid the Liberals by bringing in the Medical Disqualification Relief Bill—a measure in itself very distasteful to the county Tories; and he carried out the compact with the Irish Nationalists by persuading his colleagues not only to let the Crimes Act lapse, but ostentatiously to separate themselves from the whole policy of Lord Spencer, to bring in a Laborers' Bill for Ireland intended to assist the agricultural laborers out of the local rates, and a Land Purchase Bill, under which the Imperial Treasury is to advance money to Irish tenants, on improvident terms, to enable them to buy the fee-simple of their holdings. These acts have been startling to moderate men of all parties. But the language held toward Lord Spencer's administration, and the sudden change of front on the question of a Crimes Act (for nine-tenths of the Tory newspapers and public speakers had till quite recently been pressing Mr. Gladstone's Government to renew that coercive measure), have done more. They have disgusted a respectable section of the Tory party, and made its members feel degraded in their own eyes. To be taunted by the Liberals with their alliance with Mr. Parnell—a taunt which is illustrated by the careful abstention of his followers from irritating or obstructive tactics in Parliament—is more than the Irish Orangemen or the more old-fashioned Conservatives in England can sit down quietly under. The sweets of office may reconcile some of the leaders to this retraction of their former words and deeds; and the Parliamentary Tories have the satisfaction of thinking that they have, as the late Lord Derby said on a similar occasion, "dished the

Whigs." But the Conservatives throughout the country, and particularly those who are not habitually active as party workers, have not these consolations. It is among them that one hears loud murmurs of disaffection, mixed with threats that they will abstain from voting, or speaking, or exercising their influence at the general election on behalf of their chiefs and members. These threats may not be fulfilled, for the impulse to rally to the old flag is very strong when the battle begins. We are still three months from the election, a time long enough for the first feeling of resentment to wear off. But if the election were to take place next week, there can be no doubt that the Tories would suffer grievously from the cold neutrality of many who have hitherto been zealous partisans.

The causes of Liberal discussion are different. The most conspicuous errors and failures of the late Liberal Government were in the sphere of foreign policy. These weakened its hold on the respect and confidence of many Liberals, but never led, and probably would not have led, to any large secession. What alarms the more cautious or conservative members of the party is the language held by a few advanced spirits, particularly by Mr. Chamberlain, and the measures of social and political change which he advocates. More than once Mr. Goschen, the most conspicuous of the so-called Whig party in the Lower House, as the Duke of Argyll is in the Upper, has attacked Mr. Chamberlain's proposals; and in this he represents the sentiment of a large number of persons who have hitherto voted the Liberal ticket. These persons fear that Mr. Chamberlain is already the real, and may soon become also the recognized, leader of the Liberal party; and they hasten to announce that they will not be led by him. There have been moments when it seemed possible that a fatal schism might open in the Liberal ranks; indeed, it required all the respect felt for the supremacy of Mr. Gladstone, who had allowed it to be announced that he intended to enter the next Parliament, to prevent the quarrel from breaking out. Fortunately for the Liberals, the moment when the danger was greatest was the very moment when the Tory Cabinet made that declaration of Irish policy which, in irritating its supporters, alienated and repelled any inclination which moderate Whigs might have felt to support Lord Salisbury. They now feel that to move toward such a Tory Government would be to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire; and for the moment they prefer to make the best of their hopes that Mr. Gladstone may remain to keep his lieutenants, or that the leadership may devolve, when he retires, upon Lord Hartington rather than on Mr. Chamberlain. Thus the disaffection of one wing of the Liberals will probably remain disaffection without ripening into revolt. But, as with the Tories, it will do something to divide their efforts and weaken their force at the general election.

It may be asked whether these two discontented sections from each party, if they cannot cross over (which they are not likely to do) might not unite to form a third or moderate party, holding the balance between the two extremes. This might happen if one had the men to form and lead such a party. However, there are not such men—or at least there are only two or three, Mr. Goschen being the most eminent; and the Parliamentary strength of such a party would be slender, because the constituencies prefer "regular" candidates, strong Governmental Tories or strong Radicals, as the case may be. There is therefore no reason to expect a fusion. The uneasy Liberals will not ask Tory help; the disgusted Tories will not go over to the Liberals. Bolting is a less frequent remedy with us than simple abstention; and even the abstention will

probably be less numerous when the day of bolting comes, than any one might think who hears the unusually free criticisms which men of both parties are now passing upon their leaders.

Among the disaffected Tories there is, luckily for that party, no conspicuous man who gives powerful expression to the sentiments one gathers from the talk of clubs and dinner-tables. But the Liberals are less reticent. They are very anxious to have a "good cry" with which to go to the country, and are discussing what the cry shall be, or, as you would say, of what planks their platform shall be composed. The advocates of Disestablishment, of Liquor Prohibition, of Land Laws Reform, and other schemes rush in, each wishing his question to have the first place. All are agreed that the reform of local government is a matter of importance, but it is feared that it will not touch the emotions or imagination of the "new democracy." All feel the paramount necessity of devising some *modus vivendi* with Ireland, but nobody is prepared to say how far we can go toward granting her a parliament of her own. In this state of matters, what with the discontent of some and the perplexity of most, it will be easily understood that the general frame of mind is an unquiet and unhappy one. Neither party likes the prospect before it. The Tories profess to be hopeful, and point to the smoothness and promptitude which have marked their conduct of business during the last five weeks of this expiring session. But in their hearts they do not expect to carry the general election. The Liberals are more sanguine about the new Electorate, and count on a majority, though not sure how far it will overpass that of Tories and Irish Nationalists taken together. But they are distracted by fears of a split among themselves; they shrink from the problem which they must face when Mr. Gladstone retires; they are uncertain what kind of policy to propound either at home or abroad; they are, at least the more humble-minded among them, disheartened by the contrast between the hopes and professions, sincere professions, with which they formed their Cabinet in 1880, and the record of troubles abroad and non-performances at home which has marked its career from May, 1880, till June, 1885.

One thing, however, would put heart into them—the certainty that Mr. Gladstone would be found leading them into combat, and prepared to form a new Government on the morrow of victory. In our new democracies, the individual man seems still to count for as much as in the oligarchies of earlier days. It is curious to note how much, for the moment, seems to turn on the health or will of Mr. Gladstone. He is past seventy-five years of age; he has been suffering lately from a throat affection which will debar him from campaigning if it be not, as his doctors expect, removed in a few weeks' time. It is understood that he is disposed to sacrifice his own wish for repose in order to secure the unity of his party, but his state of body may not permit it. Nor are the questions of policy without difficulties for him. The Irish problem is the most pressing problem. He may see the solution, and is believed to be disposed to try bold and large methods of solution. But can he be sure that the timid section of his party, which has often pulled him back before, will follow him? Or can he count on remaining long enough in power to give his scheme of solution a fair chance of success against the criticism, perhaps even the opposition, which the extremer section of the Nationalist party is sure to direct against any and every scheme that comes from an English Ministry? These are some of the difficulties which make the prospect of our autumnal struggle a troubled one even to those who count upon a party triumph.

Y.

D'HAUSSONVILLE'S SOUVENIRS.

PARIS, July 31, 1885.

COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE, who was a member of the French Academy, wrote two important historical works—one, 'The Roman Church and the First Empire'; the other, a 'History of the Reunion of Lorraine to France.' His son, the present Count, has just published a volume of 'Souvenirs' of his father, under the title, 'Ma Jeunesse: 1814-1830.' M. d'Haussonville sometimes read extracts of these souvenirs to his friends. They are fragments of memoirs rather than memoirs. Written in a clear, light, spirited manner, they give the reader very vivid impressions of a dramatic time. The family name of the D'Haussonvilles is Cléron; they belonged to a group of families known in Lorraine under the curious name of the "petits chevaux de Lorraine," in opposition to the "grands chevaux." These denominations were purely fantastic, and implied no privileges nor any real supremacy. The "grands chevaux" were only four in number, namely, the Ligneilles, the Du Châtelets, the Lenoncourts, the Harancourts; the three last are now extinct. The "petits chevaux" had among them the Beauvais, the Choiseuls, the D'Haussonvilles, etc.—some authors cite eight, some others twelve or even sixteen families with this honorary appellation. The D'Haussonvilles were great Nimrods, and had the charge of "grand loutetier" at the court of Nancy; and when Lorraine, after the death of Stanislas, King of Poland, was united to France, the grandfather of M. d'Haussonville was appointed by Louis XVI. "grand loutetier" of France. He was also lieutenant-general in the French army. "My father," says M. d'Haussonville, "often told me that my grandfather found himself in the antechamber of M. Necker with the Marshal Duc de Broglie; they were both calling on the new Minister. 'We will enter together,' said the Marshal, 'and you will present me to M. Necker, for I don't know him.' 'Do you think I know him any better than you do?' 'Well, we will present each other.' So it was done. It much amused my father to think that the grandson of the Marshal married afterward the granddaughter of M. Necker, and that I married his great-granddaughter. [The late Duc de Broglie was married to a daughter of Mme. de Staël's, and the author of the 'Souvenirs' married his daughter.]"

The "grand loutetier" of France did not emigrate; he remained near Louis XVI., at the King's own request. After the massacres of the 10th of August he retired to his country place at Gurcy, where he stayed quietly till, in 1794, he was arrested, with his wife and his three daughters, and thrown into prison at Provins. The death of Robespierre saved his life. During the whole of the Terror he suffered no indignity from the peasantry; the richest peasants sent him provisions, and even offered him money. "This will not last, Monsieur le Comte," they used to say to him. One day, during this terrible period, he was walking alone on the high road, and met a man with an overloaded cart. The horse could not go up hill; the man was struggling with the horse, and swearing. "That is not the way," said the *grand loutetier*; "you push at the wheel, I will drive the horse zigzag." This was accordingly done. When the horse was on the plain, the man asked him where he was coming from. "From Gurcy." "What! there are no bourgeois at Gurcy; there is only that *canaille* of a *ci-devant* Comte d'Haussonville." "Well, I am that *canaille* of a *ci-devant*!" "It is not possible!" and then he said immediately: "Sh! those good-for-nothing villains, those *sans-culottes* of Donemarie, with their clubs and their committees, they would not have helped me as

you have done, though you are an aristocrat and a *ci-devant*. I will tell all these *sans-culottes* what I think."

The *grand loutetier* died at Gurcy in November, 1806. His son had been brought up in the world and for the world. He had been introduced in the most intimate circle of Mesdames the aunts of Louis XVI. and in the circle of Marie Antoinette. He was among the children who played with the children of France under the eyes of the Queen, of the Princesse de Lamballe, of Madame de Polignac. At the age of fourteen he received a brevet of lieutenant, and at fifteen he was made captain and sent to the Camp at Lunéville with an abbé, who was his preceptor. In 1791 his father sent for him, gave him 300 louis, and told him to start the next day for the army of the Princes. "I myself remain," said he, "by order of the King; at your age you must do as the young men of your generation."

Emigration was the fashion of the time. D'Haussonville made no remark and joined the army of the Princes. After the dissolution of his corps he left for England with the Harcourts, who were very well received by the English branch of their family. When he returned to France he was appointed Chamberlain and made a Count by Napoleon (though he was a Count already). The Emperor liked to converse with him on two subjects—on hunting and on the Faubourg St. Germain. When Chateaubriand composed his speech for the French Academy, a proof, as usual, was sent to the Cabinet of the Emperor. The author of the 'Genius of Christianity' dared in his speech to speak of the Revolution, of the condemnation of Louis XVI. Napoleon was very angry; M. d'Haussonville took note of his imprecations:

"Why! I try to make this country forget the divisions of the past. I have cured it of its revolutionary fever by intoxicating it with military glory; all my efforts tend to make old France and new France live in peace under my sceptre. I have surrounded myself with men who formerly hated each other. They live together in my court in peace, the old émigrés, the members of the Committee of Public Safety, the regicides—for you voted the death of Louis XVI., you, Cambacérès; . . . and shall I now allow a young writer who wishes to round his periods, a conceited writer, to compromise the happy results of my policy? Ungrateful fools, they don't understand the part which I have to play. The Royalists always have Henri IV. on their tongues. I am Henri IV.; my situation is just his. I do what he did, and in my more difficult times, and better than he did, though he was a clever man. He was placed between the Leaguers and the Protestants, and I am placed between the Revolutionists and the men of the *ancien régime*. When he did something for his old co-religionists, 'You see,' said the Leaguers, 'he has remained a Huguenot.' When he did something for the Catholics, 'He has forgotten his old and trusty friends,' said Duplessis Mornay and his ancient companions in arms. I protect you all and I will not be interrupted in my work. M. de Chateaubriand does not like France as I made it? Well, let him go and live somewhere else."

It seems as if we heard the young lion roar. The effect of these scenes must have been great, as they inspired such men as Fouché and Talleyrand with awe. I was reading a little while ago some letters of Manzoni's. The great Italian poet saw Napoleon at Notre Dame, at the Te Deum after the battle of Austerlitz. He says that nothing could render the proud and angry expression of the young demi-god, of the new Mars. I suppose that M. d'Haussonville did not see the Emperor with the same eyes as Manzoni; people can be protected even against genius by a certain sort of gentlemanlike propriety, and by an inherited self-contentment.

After 1814, M. d'Haussonville accompanied the Empress Marie Louise to Blois. After the Restoration he was appointed officer in the gray mousquetaires of the King's Guards. In that capacity he escorted Louis XVIII. to the Belgian

frontier, at the time of the return of the Emperor from the island of Elba. He was, in consequence, exiled by Napoleon from Paris and allowed to remain in his country place. Curiously enough, Louis XVIII. had made him an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Napoleon confirmed him in this title; he found himself at the same time exiled and decorated. When Louis XVIII. returned for the second time, he was made peer of France. He was a moderate royalist, opposed to the excesses of the extreme parties. He was not much surprised by the July Revolution; he wrote to Louis Philippe, begging him not to take the crown, but to place it on the head of the young Duc de Bordeaux. He escaped the Revolution, however, and took his oath as peer of France. He never took any active part in politics, and spent his last years chiefly in the country.

The author of the 'Souvenirs' tells us that his first recollections go as far back as the return of the Bourbons to Paris, though he was then only five years old. He remembers the coronation of Charles X., having accompanied his father to Rheims. He gives us amusing details about his college days. In 1828, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed attaché to M. de Chateaubriand at Rome. He does not seem to have been overpowered with feelings of admiration and of awe for his chief. Rather, he speaks of him somewhat in the tone of Sainte-Beuve; he takes the great man off his pedestal. Chateaubriand writes in his memoirs: "I had no sooner gone with Mme. de Chateaubriand than my natural sadness overtook me on the road."

"Did the company of Mme. de Chateaubriand," asks M. d'Haussonville, "count for something in this sadness? I don't know. Many people thought that the obligation, which he could not avoid, of taking his wife with him, to do, in the capital of the Christian world, the honors of his drawing-room, was a burden of his new position which he only accepted with difficulty. . . . As for Mme. de Chateaubriand, who had much *esprit*, who had, I believe, passionately loved her husband, who loved him still with an always suffering and a little jaundiced affection, she perfectly knew his disposition toward herself. She enjoyed, as it seemed to me, but without having any illusions, the important place which, for the first time, she held in their conjugal life."

He tells us that she used sometimes a little tyrannically her privileges as mistress of the house, opposing hard facts to her husband's poetical assertions, opening the windows when M. de Chateaubriand would have liked them shut. Chateaubriand never said a word, he was resigned, patient. "He had," says M. d'Haussonville, "so much to expiate." The life of the Embassy was monotonous. "Our chief had almost always the profoundly wearied look which was his natural expression. . . . He often placed himself before the glass, with his legs apart, his back slightly bent, and both elbows on the chimney, with his hands through his hair and on his large forehead. Not seldom he looked thus at himself during a quarter of an hour. What was he thinking of? of Mme. Récamier? of his next return to the Foreign Office? Others besides Mme. Récamier at that time gave him agreeable distractions." M. d'Haussonville speaks of a lady, perfectly unknown at the time, who spent the winter in Rome in 1828, a lady who afterward, under the title 'Les Enchantemens de Prudence,' did not hesitate to give the details of her acquaintance with Chateaubriand—an acquaintance which was afterward continued in Paris.

Chateaubriand was a very tolerant chief. He allowed his young attaché to frequent the salon of the ex-Queen Hortense, who lived in Rome under the name of Duchesse de St. Leu. His father had known her, and she had a very agreeable house. She affected, with the Frenchmen attached to the Bourbon dynasty, to be simply a

Beauharnais, the daughter of a French gentleman. She had two sons, one of whom died young, and the other became Napoleon III. "You are very happy," said the Queen one day on the Pincio to M. d'Haussonville, the father, pointing to the young French attaché and to her son Louis. "Your son has a career. If I could only ask Charles X. to give my son a place as sub-lieutenant in a French army." The attaché often took rides with Prince Louis in the Campagna Romana. Their horses were little Roman horses and often used to quarrel. D'Haussonville little thought then that he should some day quarrel with his companion. This first volume of 'Souvenirs' ends with the Revolution of 1830; it will, we hope, be followed by others.

Correspondence.

METHODISM IN THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The reasoning of "Southerner" is hard to follow. How, for instance, does your review of Bishop McTyeire's 'History of Methodism' "show plainly that the South has yet to develop an impartial historical or biographical writer"? What does it show about Cooke's 'History of Virginia'? As well say that your recent review of McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States' shows plainly that the North has yet to develop a writer capable of giving an impartial estimate of such men as Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe.

But why should any one expect to find an impartial account of the slavery difficulty in the work of one who took a prominent part in it? Does Doctor Whedon prove an impartial writer when he tries to make good the anti-slavery fame of Methodism? Your recent review might have shown "Southerner" this.

"Southerner" seems to forget that there is a Methodist Church in the North. Else why should he say: "Its [Southern Methodism] facilities for speedy control of public opinion are almost incredible in the North"? The Northern Methodist Church has exactly the same facilities for speedy control of public opinion, in some cases even better. We have nothing like their Sunday-school Secretary. They have more colleges and schools, a more "gigantic" publishing house; and "the influence of the church in warping the intellectual development of the people at large" is also exerted through a larger and better-circulated series of religious papers. Why, then, should it be "almost impossible to convey to anyone not residing in the South an idea of the tremendous influence exerted upon the social, political, and educational institutions of that section by the church of which the Bishop is the virtual head"? Any one who has paid attention to such things in the North, as "Southerner" evidently has not, will readily understand the kind of influence the Southern Methodist Church exerts.

How colleges of other denominations and State universities are held in subjugation by the competition of Methodist colleges is hard to see. "Southerner" ought to know that, as a rule, no inducements can be offered to a Baptist or a Presbyterian to make him send his son to a Methodist college. That Vanderbilt University is not what it should be, is only what might have been expected by any one who knew what powers were put into the hands of the head of a denomination. Would the result have been different if the university were under the absolute control of any other denomination?

What is said, too, about the influence of "emotional revivals of religion" is in like manner misleading. Is the South the only part of the country where revivals are held? Wherever Method-

ism is found, there will be found "revivals of religion." Nor is the Methodist the only denomination that has them. Moreover, the men that are "converted" so "instantaneously" have from childhood held the most orthodox views on religion. They believe and tremble. The class that furnish the inflammable material for emotional revivals never have "calm, sober years of reflection" on any subject. I might remind "Southerner," however, that "sudden conversions" were known to the church before there was any South or any Methodism. When this emotional religion is declared to be "the prime cause of our Southern impulsiveness that pervades many of the ways of secular life," the climax of philosophizing is reached. Does "Southerner" know how old Methodism is? Does he know that for a number of years after its birth its influence on Southern character was inappreciable? Has he ever heard of the emotional revivals of Jonathan Edwards? Was he a Southern Methodist? Perhaps some philosopher will tell us that such revivals were the prime cause of Northern shrewdness.

The truth is, that "Southerner" could make out just as strong a case against denominationalism as against Southern Methodism; against Christianity as a bulwark which opposes all liberalizing tendencies, as against Methodism. Perhaps he was trying to do this. He certainly implies as much when he stigmatizes Southern Christianity by saying that President White, when he asserted that an ignorant religion was the curse of the Southern negro, would, "if he had witnessed one-tenth of the scenes of fanaticism that the writer has seen during a lifetime in the South, have included the whites in his statement."

To give "Southerner" some hope for the future, let us put the case this way. We will concede "the tremendous influence exerted upon social, political, and educational institutions of that section by the [Methodist] church." Now, if we listen to those who have made a study of the subject—to such men as Carl Schurz and to such papers as the *Nation*—we are assured that the South has made and is making rather creditable strides in social, political, and educational matters. It would be asking too much of "Southerner" to insist on his drawing the conclusion that Methodism, "the tremendous influence," is in ever so small a degree a cause of this improvement; but he will have to admit that this "largest and most influential body in the South" is at least being dragged at the wheels of the car of progress. That it can be so easily dragged must be our consolation. A SOUTHERN METHODIST.

ASHLAND, VA.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have been much surprised that your statistics of and comments upon the liquor traffic, and unfavorable criticism of prohibition, have not provoked a reply from this State. We have had one year of so-called prohibition. Both its friends and enemies are examining its results, and its record will soon be "tried in the balance" of popular sentiment at the coming election. The report of the Temperance Alliance thus far savors a little of the methods and mathematics of a hopeful but apprehensive political party when the returns are coming in.

A short time ago we were informed, through the Alliance, that a report from a certain number of towns showed that the same ratio in the decrease of saloons in the remaining portions of the State would make a most favorable showing for the prohibitory law. On the contrary, the *Dubuque Herald*, in its issue of July 26, had reports from 105 towns and cities covering the 99 counties. Its conclusions are:

1. That in the cities the law has had no effect, saloons being open as usual.

2. That in the towns the saloons have been closed, but liquor and beer are sold on the sly and in secret, especially by druggists.

3. That most of the places (towns as well as cities) report no diminution in drunkenness. Some report less, some more, and fully half no change.

4. That the revenue formerly obtained by saloon license has been almost entirely lost to the towns and cities, and it is obtained now chiefly by increased taxation.

5. That the sentiment in favor of repeal has grown rapidly, and is increasing.

The Iowa City Press, from inquiries into the workings of the law as evidenced by crimes and misdemeanors tried by legal tribunals, reaches the conclusion that there has been no decrease of crime from drunkenness.

It is too early, perhaps, to criticise the results of the law with fairness to its friends; but that it has thus far proved a lamentable failure as a prohibitory law, may be read "between the lines" of the Dubuque Prohibitionist, which I send you. So far as present evidence goes, I think the following to be fair conclusions:

1. That where there has been successful enforcement of the law, such success has been the result of agitation and resulting popular sentiment, rather than inherent excellence of the law.

2. That where there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the law, its enforcement is easy, so far as public violation is concerned, though not to greater extent than without a prohibitory law.

3. That where a majority is opposed to enforcement, the law is inoperative.

Why do not some of our prohibition friends assail you with the statistics of Major Ben Cotton, which furnished so much campaign thunder during the past campaign? I believe the figures demonstrate, to Prohibitionists, that the use of the stronger liquors and the resulting habit of drunkenness are relatively increasing. According to the figures of an esteemed clerical friend, there is a most alarming geometrical ratio.

IOWA.

August 9, 1885.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: "M. N." commends our committee system for its financial effect, and I am quite ready to take him on that ground. He points to the reduction of our debt, but how has that reduction been effected? Simply by the maintenance of a tariff system which is about worthy of the fourteenth century, and which, with the uncertainty of its continuance, has landed the country in the present business depression. Better, far better, would it have been if we had not paid a dollar of the debt, but while reducing the interest as the Government credit improved, had used our surplus in simplifying and reducing the tariff at least to a condition of stable equilibrium, to say nothing of reducing the legal-tender paper money. Our currency and national-bank system grew up under the financial despotism of Mr. Chase, which, like every branch of the Administration during the war, curiously illustrated the inability of Congress to do anything. What has Congress done to modify or amend it since, the return to specie payments having been a simple drift? Congress has been liberal enough with river-and-harbor and pension and mail-subsidy bills; and a Government which has tolerated the silver swindle for so many years has not much to boast of in the way of financiering.

That the United States have such an enormous

revenue that they can hardly expend it, while Canada is poor and sinking into debt, is not conclusive as to the merits of the two systems. Will "M. N." undertake to show that Canada would be any better off under a government by standing committees? That is the way the French finances are now managed, and it is plain enough what they are coming to. On the other hand, I believe there has never been national financiering (meaning strictly the management of the finances) equal to that of Great Britain in the last half-century.

The truth is, a government by committees—in other words, by a representative body—may be described as a government of negatives. It may prevent things from being done, but it cannot do anything. It may block schemes of expenditure, but then it blocks everything else. If the former were the only object, it would be better not to have any government at all, and let society get along as it could—probably a very much more costly proceeding in the end.

According to "M. N.'s" own statement, the differences between the governments of Canada and the United States may be placed on quite other grounds. He says: "The members of the House are elected for five years, and feel little sense of responsibility to their constituents." Now, considering the opportunities for intrigue and corruption at Washington, the fact that there is really so little shows that members do stand in a very healthy awe of their constituents, which could not fail to be increased by the publicity which Cabinet responsibility would bring with it. And whatever may be the case in Canada, "M. N." can be very certain that the Senate of the United States will never be a nonentity or the President a figurehead.

When "M. N." says that Parliamentary government works badly in Great Britain, I answer that I know of no government which works well. It is a relative question, and if he will take the trouble to think out what Parliament would be with the Ministry excluded, and that body left to its own devices, with secret standing committees, I think he would picture a much worse state of things. At any particular moment it looks as if everything were going to pieces, but whoever will compare the actual condition of Great Britain and the steps by which she has arrived at it with what existed a hundred years ago, and her present position with that of any other nation, will hardly deny that, whatever we may think of her social condition, her political machinery is second to none in the world. Can our Government, also regarded politically and apart from social condition, stand the same test?

But, after all, it seems to me that the weak points of both the English and Canadian systems are exactly where ours is strong. I believe that the English Ministry are too dependent upon Parliament and stand upon too slippery ground. There is a sort of double election, according to which ministers have to look to Parliament first and to the people only second. Again, the Ministry are only a kind of voluntary partnership, the Premier having no authority, and keeping his place only through the consent of his colleagues and of Parliament. With a President elected directly by the people, having the veto power and a Cabinet of his own choice, Congress would not dare to bully that Cabinet as Parliament bullies the Ministers. The resignation of one official need not involve the whole, while the fixed term of the House would tend to prevent a change of the Executive by a snap vote, and to make a clearly developed incompatibility a question to be settled by an appeal to the people.

Above all this reasoning stands one hard fact. A committee of eight leading Senators of both parties has recommended unanimously that the experiment should be tried, and nothing inter-

feres with its trial except the obstinate clinging of Congress to its usurped powers. If it succeeds, it will be an immense boon to the country. If it fails, it can be cancelled by the same authority which established it. Shall it be tried?

G. B.

NORTH ELBA, August 10, 1885.

WHY CAN WE SAFELY TRUST CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In Professor Seeley's recent work upon 'The Expansion of England,' the principle is propounded that local self-government can only be securely maintained by a small State when such State forms an integral part of a large empire or dominion, by which it can be defended.

The advocates of secession, as a body, believed that they were fighting for local self-government, being then unaware that no such thing as self-government could exist where slavery was established—the very essence of slavery being government by a despotism or by a local aristocracy.

Slavery was destroyed, and the Southern States have now discovered that they have secured local self-government within the Union, which they would have lost had they succeeded in their attempt to secede, and which they never had in any true sense while slavery existed.

Having, then, attained their purpose by their own defeat, they have also discovered that the Northern States are and always have been more devoted to local self-government than themselves. In this entire agreement on fundamental principles may not our safety now consist, even when Confederate brigadiers share the responsibility of government?

E. A.

BOSTON, August 11, 1885.

Notes.

A NEW, subscription edition of Miss Cleveland's book, 'George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies,' with illustrations, is in the press of Funk & Wagnalls.

An atlas of early English history is in preparation by Dr. Labberton, author of a well-known historical atlas.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, who is about to revisit this country, is engaged, says the *Athenæum*, upon a biography of the late Peter Cooper, for which the materials at first hand are abundant.

Ginn & Co. have now ready the revised edition of 'Beowulf, and the Fight at Finnsburgh,' with text and glossary, edited by Prof. James A. Harrison and Prof. Robert Sharp. The appendix contains recent readings derived from the best German scholarship.

The first of the flood of books more or less called by the death of Grant is (poetry aside) 'Words of Our Hero,' edited by Jeremiah Chaplin, and published in Boston by D. Lothrop & Co. The number of sententious expressions that have fixed themselves in the hearts of his countrymen is not so great that an editor can be excused for omitting "Let us have peace," as is done here. Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont contributes some interesting reminiscences of the President, and there is a poor photographic frontispiece.

The preface to "Seneca's" 'Canoe and Camp Cookery' (Forest and Stream Publishing Co.) at once captivates the reader ready to be initiated. Nor is his confidence disarmed when he is told, on p. 20: "You may find grubs in fish along the backbone in July and August. . . . But if you don't get them all out, never mind; they are good to eat."

Last year we heard much concerning the frilled shark (*Chlamydoselachus anguineus*), caught in

Japanese waters and first described by Mr. Samuel Garman. Its likeness to an eel made plausible the suggestion that it was the original sea-serpent. The creature, curious in many ways, has been fully dissected, pictured, and labelled by Mr. Garman in the July Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (Vol. 12, No. 1); and the history of it shows that it has caused much discussion among our zoölogists, ending in the virtual acceptance of Mr. Garman's classification. He determines it to be a living representative of the fossil *Cladodonti* of the Middle Devonian, which had been supposed extinct, and in our present knowledge it is "the oldest living type of vertebrate." Twenty plates accompany the monograph.

Four years ago we had a good word for J. G. Fitch's 'Lectures on Teaching,' delivered in the University of Cambridge in 1880. Macmillan & Co. have now brought out a new edition, with a short preface by an American normal teacher; and we recommend the book afresh for its sensible thought and readable style.

Only two years have elapsed since our review of Dr. Morris's 'Specimens of Early English,' and already the Clarendon Press has issued a second edition, overhauled in the most thorough manner by Mr. A. L. Mayhew, with the coöperation of Professor Skeat. The glossarial index, we are told, has been "recast and rewritten from beginning to end," the references verified, and new words added, while notes and glossary have been harmonized. The editors return thanks to an American scholar, Professor J. M. Garnett, for a useful review of the first edition in the *American Journal of Philology*.

The second part of Vol. 4 of Cassell's 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' begins with Interlink and ends with Melyris. We have had several occasions on which to praise this work for its comprehensive vocabulary, current and obsolete, which nevertheless does not so greatly depart from the range of the common dictionary as its title might indicate. The following are characteristic examples of its inclusiveness: Irredentist, with a citation from the *Saturday Review*, date and page specified, as is customary in citations from books also; Isaiah, James, Joshua, etc.—apparently in accordance with a scheme for noticing the several books of the Bible; Irvingites, Jainism, Jansenism—and other sects; Isis, Jesus, Jupiter; Java, London, etc.; Jew-baiting; John Doe; Kantian philosophy; Keystone State; Liberation Society; Low-German; Maine liquor law, etc., etc. Add the Mahdi, which furnishes evidence of the freshness of the editing, as well as of a curious extension of the limits of historical definition in a work like this. Gordon, we are told, "was overcome by treachery on January 26, 1885, the Mahdi's troops being admitted within the fortifications, and Gordon and many others slain, just as a relieving army was approaching for his deliverance. Previous to this he had completely lost faith in peaceful negotiations, and declared that there would be no peace for Egypt unless the Mahdi was 'smashed.' Three views now exist as to future policy: that of the Government, to recapture Khartum and then retire; . . . The first view was approved by the House of Commons on February 27, 1885, by the narrow majority of fourteen."

In the September *Magazine of Art* (Cassell & Co.) Mr. Austin Dobson has a paper on a fertile and charming etcher of the last century, Chodowiecki, whose vignettes are associated with the works of Goethe, Schiller, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Beaumarchais, Goldsmith, Richardson, Sterne, Smollett, and many other lights of literature. We shall hear more of him when his drawings now in the Berlin Academy are published. Meantime, with the help of Mr. Dobson's numerous facsimiles, any collector *in petto* may make

a good beginning. Further examples of Chodowiecki's vignettes may be found in Koenig's 'Deutsche Literaturgeschichte.'

Mr. Austin Dobson has done with the proof-sheets of his volume of 'Selections from Steele,' which is to be published shortly by the Clarendon Press. His new life of Steele, which is about as long as his life of Fielding, will not appear before the new year. The English edition of his 'At the Sign of the Lyre' will differ not a little from the American edition; it will be published early in the fall.

Collectors of Longfellow's works will do well to note that his translation of Dante has just appeared in Professor Henry Morley's Universal Library, a volume of which is published monthly at the uniform price of a shilling.

Mr. Andrew Lang is collecting his scattered magazine essays on Bibliomania and other kindred topics. The book will be an agreeable supplement to his delightful little volume on the 'Library.'

Two highly comic misprints in recent English periodicals deserve to be pointed out. In the July number of the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Marion Crawford had a thoughtful paper on Roman life and character, in which he said that in fifty years the old Roman would be as extinct as the steinbock or the dodo—and the printer sent it forth as "the dodo." The *St. James's Gazette*, having occasion to refer to a recent English translation of M. Coppée's little drama "Le Passant," called in English "The Passer By," changed its name to "The Paper Boy." It was the *St. James's Gazette* which, two or three years ago, made the delightfully British blunder of translating the name of the Georgia Air Line Railroad into the "Aerial Railway in Georgia."

Ringel's medallion portraits of Renan, Augier, and Sarcey arrest the eye in Nos. 506, 507 of *L'Art* (Macmillan & Co.). So does the photograph from the relief model of a group for the base of the Chanzu monument at Mans—a squad of men picturesquely disposed in various spirited attitudes, and preparing to fire as directed by their superior officer. Pen-sketches show the entire corona of these men of the Army of the Loire in 1870-71, from the midst of whom rises the memorial obelisk. The sculptor is Aristide Croisy. Charles Yriarte concludes his description of the restored Château de Chantilly, and the illustrations embrace a fine perspective view of the whole edifice and its surroundings, and one, larger in scale, of the façade facing the statue of the Constable of Montmorency, which allows us to judge somewhat of the spirit of M. Daumet's design. M. Yriarte remarks that the chapel, at the hands of this architect, has assumed an importance in the general scheme greater than it ever had at any epoch—for reasons, we may suppose, purely artistic.

Each fresh number of *Mélusine* exposes us to great temptation to report how good is this ideally well-edited magazine (Paris, 6, rue des Fossés-Saint-Bernard). Whether one likes an endless variety of folk-lore, or is pleased with old French songs for the sake of words or music, or is curious as to French dialect and idiom, "here's richness," we may truly say. The number for August 5 is a representative one, beginning with a continuation of M. Rolland's "Popular Songs of Upper Brittany," which is followed by more of the amusing "Béotiana" furnished by his colleague, M. Gaidoz. The dominant flavor, however, is of the sea, what with the diverse forms of the song of "Les Filles de la Rochelle," who

"ont fait bâtir navire
Pour aller dans le Levant,"

and the chapters on sea monsters, sea fairies, and deities, oblations to the sea, on drowning men, on the tide, the diver, etc., etc.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's share in the Spencer-Harrison controversy is being translated into

French and published in the *Revue Occidentale*, the organ of orthodox Positivism. His first article, "The Ghost of Religion," appeared in the March number, and the second, "Agnostic Metaphysics," has just been published in the July number. The articles are given without alteration, except that a short note is appended to a passage in the first. Having only Mr. Harrison's reply to Mr. Spencer's papers, the readers of the *Revue* are furnished with only one side of the discussion. Perhaps Mr. Spencer refused to permit his share in the controversy to be translated and published in the *Revue*.

Some months since we called attention to the bold conveyance of an article, illustrations and all, from the pages of *Harper's Magazine* to those of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, where it appeared as original with a German author. Since then, every number of the German magazine has had one article—sometimes more—the illustrations of which have been copied from *Harper's*, though the text has sometimes been original. As the names of the American engravers generally remain on the cuts, we suppose these are reproduced from *clichés*. The last article to be reproduced was Professor Ely's "Pullman," which appears in the September number, without the least credit, as written by W. Uhland. The *Harper* illustrations to papers on Biarritz and Trouville were provided with a new text; that on Sheffield, the Sierra Nevada, Merino sheep, etc., was "adapted" from the original. In a Tennyson article the adapter acknowledges his indebtedness to "a writer in an English magazine." It is needless to say that the American engravings betray themselves by their superior quality.

B. Westermann & Co. send us Part 1 of a 'Kirchliches Handlexikon,' an aid to information in matters theological and ecclesiastical, published under Lutheran auspices, with Carl Meusel for chief editor (Leipzig: Justus Naumann). It is both topical, geographical, and biographical, and is very attractively printed, and is expected to make four large octavo volumes. From the same source we receive also a specimen number of a 'Lexicon Laponicum,' with definitions in Latin and Norwegian, and an epitome of Lapp grammar by Prof. J. A. Friis (Christiania: J. Dybwad). No similar work has been published since the last century. The present embraces the Norwegian, Swedish, and Russian Lapp dialectic forms. Like the foregoing, it is to be commended for its typography.

Firemen will be grateful to Herr Otto Hirschfeld, if they ever hear of him, for the third part of his 'Gallische Studien,' which treats of the *Praefectus Vigilius* at Nîmes and the methods of extinguishing fire in the cities of the Roman Empire. Among other things he gives reason for believing that the *Collegia Fabrorum* and the *Collegia Centonariorum* were fire companies.

Georg Curtius, the eminent Greek philologist, and brother of the more famous historian of ancient Greece, Ernst Curtius, died at the close of last week. He was born at Lübeck in 1820, studied at Berlin and Bonn, became professor at Prague in 1849, at Kiel in 1854, and in 1862 ordinary Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Leipzig, a position which he held till his death. He successfully applied to the study of the classical languages the methods and achievements of modern comparative philology. Among his most important productions are 'Grundzüge der griechischen Etymologie' (5th ed., 1879), 'Das Verbum der griechischen Sprache' (2d ed., 2 vols., 1877-80), and the widely propagated and often translated 'Griechische Schulgrammatik,' of which the fifteenth German edition appeared in 1882. His brother, whose seventieth birthday, last year, was signally celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic, survives him.

Mr. Woodbury, the inventive genius to whom photography owes so many practical discoveries, is, as our readers were made aware last winter, in very straightened circumstances and ill of an incurable malady. He desires to sell two oil pictures by Audubon the ornithologist, painted for Woodbury's grandfather as a token of friendship, Audubon having been long an inmate of his family. The pictures are 2 ft. 10 by 2 ft. 2, and were called by the painter "Before, and After, Marriage," the former being a pair of messenger pigeons billing, and the latter a pair of the great woodpeckers fighting. They ought to be in some American natural history museum. Photographs of them may be seen at the *Nation* office. The price is \$250 the pair.

—In No. 1048 of the *Nation* the danger was pointed out of underrating our present population, if we forget that the immigration of more than the total of the whole decade from 1870 to 1880 has been compressed into the last five years. On the other hand, the danger of overrating our numbers is still greater if we put much trust in the quinquennial census just finished in several States, and now going on in others. The least reliable of these estimates is indeed a vast remove from Heliogabalus, who attempted to discover from the quantity of spiders' webs the number of inhabitants in Rome, and from Bishop Wilkins, who ascertained how many species of animals there are in existence by calculating how many of them could be accommodated in the ark of Noah. But no State census can bear any comparison with the national, which is by no means so good as it is great. In all ordinary cases the real increment in the last half of a decade is larger than in the first half. But this population law is reversed according to the census returns of individual States. Each State exaggerates, being ambitious to appear "equal to its superiors and superior to its equals." Wisconsin is no greater sinner in this regard than other States, but in 1875 her local census was 1,236,729, an advance of 182,056 from the United States record of 1,054,670 in 1870. But in 1880 the national officials could find in Wisconsin only a population of 1,315,497—or but 78,768 more persons than had been reported there five years before. In the first half of the decade the percentage of growth was well-nigh three times as large as in the last half. In one case it was 17.2 per cent., in the other it was 6.3. Yet it would be hard to discover any ground for believing the real progress of Wisconsin to have been any slower in the latter than in the former period. Regarding Madison, the Wisconsin capital, the local census is no less suspicious than that of the State. During the first half of the decade ending in 1880 that city showed a gain of 857 souls, but of only 291 during the last half. Facts like these will give jealous rivals of Madison reason to dispute the increment of 1,739 which the State census of 1885 authorizes her to claim, setting down her population as 12,063.

—Something of the inflation in State censuses may be due to the custom of paying census-takers so much a head for all the inhabitants they can enumerate. In the old London theatres "numberers" were employed to count the audience as a check on cheating doorkeepers who had an interest in having those who paid at the door thought fewer than they were. As long as our numberers are not paid by the job we need a better detector of their frauds than has yet been devised, or they will imitate those who have so swindlingly enrolled the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It has always been thus. When Norridge-wock scalps were brought into Boston and once paid for, the Treasurer was ordered to "bury them in some private place lest they should be discovered and produced again for getting the high

bounty a second time." A living poll is more likely to reappear under an alias than a dead scalp.

—We are told that Voiture, the favorite letter-writer of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, said not long before his death: "You will see that there will be people silly enough to wish to publish all these letters of mine when I am dead." And in fact the letters were afterward found all arranged and ready for the press. Victor Hugo, a personage of far greater importance than Voiture ever was, has been no less true to his nature, always somewhat dramatic, in preparing his "literary will." The text of this document has been published in *extenso* in the *Rappel*. He has divided the manuscripts he leaves into three classes—works entirely completed; works begun and partly finished; fragments in verse and prose, memoranda on loose sheets. He leaves full directions for the publication of all these, appointing as his literary executors MM. Paul Meurice, Auguste Vacquerie, and Ernest Lefèvre. These gentlemen, in a note accompanying the published document, accept the task, but refuse the very liberal share in the proceeds of the publication allotted to them by the testator. A part of this, they announce, will be subscribed by them to the fund for the monument to be erected to the poet. The *Figaro* gives additional details as to their intentions. After the completion of the monument in Paris, a part of the remaining funds will be subscribed for the statue of Victor Hugo at Besançon, his native place. They will then petition the State to authorize them to raise in the interior of the Pantheon a tomb worthy of the poet, devoting to this purpose the remainder of their share of the proceeds.

—The works wholly completed consist of five plays, which will be published in one volume on the 1st of next October. The works begun and partly finished have also been examined. They are found to be mostly verses written in exile. The volume which is to contain them will form a sort of link between 'Les Châtiments' and 'L'Année terrible.' Its title, fixed by the author himself, is to be 'Années funestes,' and it will probably appear next April. The loose fragments will demand more labor on the part of the editors. Victor Hugo was in the habit of writing down his thoughts whenever they occurred to him, upon any bit of paper that was at hand, an envelope or the margin of a newspaper. In the night, when sleepless, he would suddenly rise, and, without a light, would write down, in a big, bold hand, the freshly-born verses that had disturbed him. There are thousands of such "chips" or "shavings" (*copeaux*), as he was pleased to call them—as many as three hundred piles, we are told, the first one examined containing two hundred and fifty-two separate pieces. As these fragments often contain only a verse or two, or a single sentence, the classification will take time. The editors, however, hope that each year they will be able to publish two volumes of this long series in prose and verse, which, according to the instructions left by the master, will be entitled 'Océan.' He says in his will: "Almost all this was written during my exile. Je rends à la mer ce que j'ai reçu d'elle."

—Owing to changes made in recent years, and to the efforts toward raising the standard of higher education in France, the intellectual stagnation of some of the provincial towns is fast disappearing. This is due in great measure to the activity of the local faculties. In an address delivered before the members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, on the 18th of July, M. Zeller, the Vice-President, dwelt upon this new literary and scientific movement. The Faculty of Letters of Bordeaux was the first to take the field, with the publication of its

Annales, a collection of historical, philological, philosophical, and literary papers, contributed by the professors and other men of letters of the locality. Three years ago the Faculty of Letters of Toulouse joined with their colleagues of Bordeaux in issuing their publications in the *Annales*. The Faculty of Letters of Lyons, under the title of *Annuaire*, and that of Poitiers, under the title of *Bulletin*, issue similar and very successful publications. At Caen, whose university, already celebrated in the thirteenth century, had won for it the name of the "Athens of the North," at Douai, at Rennes, and, as M. Zeller states, at more than half of the seats of provincial academies, a like vitality manifests itself. This is a very encouraging reaction against the hitherto all-absorbing centralization in Paris.

—The accuracy and thoroughness which are demanded of historical investigators by the modern school of criticism are well displayed in "La question de l'enlèvement du comte de Toulouse Raimond VI." (Angers, 1885), by Charles Molinier, Professor in the Faculty of Letters at Besançon. The destruction of the Albigenses is one of the dramatic scenes of history which will never lose its interest, and not its least curious episode is the story of the efforts made by Raymond VII., after his reconciliation with the Church, to procure Christian sepulture for the unburied corpse of his father. These were unsuccessful, and, after nearly five hundred years, the skull of the old count was still shown as an object of curiosity in the house of the Knights of St. John at Toulouse. M. Molinier is already well known by labors which have thrown more light on some points of the history of Languedoc in the thirteenth century than those of any of his predecessors; and the present essay, with its appendix of hitherto inedited documents, displays the abundant wealth of knowledge and conscientious care which have distinguished his previous contributions.

HUMPHRY SANDWICH.

Humphry Sandwich: A Memoir, compiled, from autobiographical notes, by his nephew, Thomas Humphry Ward. Cassell & Co. 8vo, pp. 261.

AMONG the many Englishmen who in recent years have made a career and a reputation in the East, few have obtained such an honorable position as Humphry Sandwich. Memories of him go back to two periods—either to his aid in the defence of Kars during the Crimean war, or to his long-continued efforts for the oppressed nationalities of what was then European Turkey.

He was the son of a country surgeon, born at Bridlington in 1822. Brought up in an irregular way, and in a Methodistical family, it was only his illicit taste for field sports which really kept him alive. He was educated like his father as a surgeon, but from a knee sprained in snipe-shooting got a chance to make a voyage to the East, which in the end settled his career. After that he was a surgeon in the Hull Infirmary, and few can imagine what a routine life is among such Philistines as the people of Hull were then and are greatly now. After a violent attack of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties, he acted on the hint of a distant relative, and set out for Constantinople to try his chances there. His first experiences were anything but pleasant, but he fell in with a set of young fellows who became remarkable men: Layard, who had already begun discoveries at Nineveh; Alison, who was subsequently Minister in Persia; Hughes and Smythe, later Lord Strangford, who were then part of the corps of student interpreters at Constantinople, a body which began so well and finished so badly owing to the preponderating influence of Levantines at the Embassy. We may

remark, parenthetically, that if the scheme of Lord Palmerston for the education of student interpreters had been carried out, the relations of England and Turkey would probably have been far different from what they have been of recent years. In China and Japan it is also necessary to have interpreters in order that the minister may explain himself to the Government to which he is accredited. In these countries they confine themselves to translation pure and simple. In Constantinople, owing to a practice which has grown with time and seems almost insurmountable, the interpreters or dragomans have taken a very different position, and they are not simply interpreters, but act as go-betweens for communications between the foreign legations and the Sublime Porte. In order to finish any piece of business it is necessary to see the Turkish officials not one, but a dozen times, and the dragoman, from over-confidence or negligence, has been given this work, until it might be said that in most cases he carries on the official business quite independently of the Ambassador; for no control whatever is exercised over him. There is nothing to show that the statements which he brings back to his chief are at all correct. To such a degree had this system been carried that the interpreters of most of the foreign legations received large presents in lands, houses, and money in order to smooth matters between the Porte and their chiefs. The dragomans were nearly always members of Levantine families who had lived in Constantinople for generations, and, on account of their knowledge of the languages, were supposed to be indispensable. At the time of which we speak, the Pisani family were all-powerful both at the English Embassy and at the Porte. Lord Palmerston had taken up the scheme of educating young Englishmen in the Oriental languages in order to put down this abuse, but, owing to the objections of Sir Stratford Canning, who was then Ambassador, the whole system came to nothing. The English Embassy again fell into the hands of Levantines, who, although nominally English subjects, had rarely been to England and were thorough Orientals. Although five or six years ago this plan was revived by the English Government, and a school of student interpreters has been started at Constantinople, the main reliance of the English Embassy at the Porte is on men on whom slight dependence can be placed. The young men who have passed successfully through the school have been sent off into the consular service, and the Embassy for all information remains still in the power of the Porte.

Sandwith, like many others, had to complain of his treatment by Sir Stratford Canning, which was subsequently explained by the fact that on Lady Canning's invitation he had dined too often at the Embassy. He was on the point of obtaining a successful medical practice in Constantinople when he was persuaded to accompany Mr. Layard on his second expedition to Nineveh, which occupied him from the summer of 1849 to that of 1851. For two years more he practised in Constantinople, while matters were rapidly tending toward war. Just before the war broke out he became a regular correspondent of the *London Times*, but was obliged to leave the paper, as his views with regard to the Mussulman population were not agreeable to the editor. The opinions of the *Times* were in 1853 diametrically opposite to those expressed in 1877-8. Turkey was to be tolerated, but only so far as suited English interests, but not defended or sympathized with. The letter of Mr. Delane is very amusing reading, but is too long for quotation.

When war began, Sandwith offered his services for the army, and was sent first to Varna and Silistria, and subsequently to Kars. Here he organized a hospital, though greatly distressed by

the class of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries who were under his orders, and by the stores which had been supplied. They were, he writes, "a marvel and a phenomenon." He "found cosmetics, aromatic vinegar, . . . and medicines *de luxe*, besides sundry instruments destined for the infirmities of ladies in an interesting condition; but the medicines really necessary for the use of the army in the field were scarcely to be found, and the few that did exist were of the most worthless description." The Italian contractor had furnished the army with the sweepings of the apothecary shops of Constantinople bought up wholesale at a nominal rate and delivered to the Government at the highest tariff. After General Williams had capitulated, Sandwith was given his unconditional liberty by General Muravieff in recognition of the services which he had rendered to the Russian wounded, and immediately proceeded to London. There he was received as the hero of the gallant defence, for General Williams was still a prisoner in Russia. He was, in fact, so much lionized that Williams on his return at first turned the cold shoulder to him. His book, 'The Siege of Kars,' had a wonderful success.

After the peace was signed, Sandwith had the opportunity of going as physician to the special embassy which, under Lord Granville, attended the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. He was then promised a position in the consular service in the East, which was subsequently changed to that of Chief Secretary of the Ionian Islands; but owing to a change of Ministry just at that time he was transferred to be Colonial Secretary at Mauritius. While this was an honorable post for him, it had the disadvantages of being in a tropical climate and far distant from the previous field of his activity, and one where his special requirements would be of no use. In 1860 he was led by failing health to resign it, and soon after, owing to the bombardment of Belgrade by the Turks in 1862, he became interested in the East in a different way. Before that his efforts had all been for the Mohammedans; now they were turned to the support of the Christians. He began by rendering some efficient services to the Serbian cause in a debate in the House of Commons, and subsequently visited Belgrade and travelled through Rumania and Bulgaria. In a letter to the *Spectator*, June 22, 1864, he describes the landing of various cargoes of Circassians, and proceeds:

"The most horrible misrule in these Danubian provinces has created a somewhat dangerous discontent among the Christians. To cope with this a large Mussulman element was wanted to play the part of the Druses in Syria, and these Circassians, burning with hatred to all Christians, came ready to hand. So thousands of them are being turned into Bulgaria among the most industrious, long-suffering people in Turkey. *The next Christian massacre will probably be in Bulgaria.*"

This was a prophecy abundantly verified in 1876. About that time Sandwith wrote a novel of Eastern life called 'The Hekim Bashy,' the adventures of a doctor in the Turkish service, a book which made little impression at the time in England, but which is full of true pictures of life in the Turkish provinces. Its exposure of the abuses of the Turkish Government was so strong that it was even translated into Serbian.

During the Franco-Prussian war Sandwith employed himself in ambulance service, and after that went again several times to Serbia, partly with a hope of doing something to develop that country commercially. During the Serbian war he devoted his whole time to the hospital service, and came near dying of fever at Zaitchar. He was rescued in time, after he had been supposed dead, by a young English doctor, Hume, who is now in charge of the American consulate

at Belgrade; recuperating in southern France, he was able to go again to the East on hospital duty during the Russo-Turkish war. Once more he visited the East in 1878 with Lord Bath, but was again stricken down. He recovered for a time, but the seeds of disease were too deeply planted, and he died in Paris in 1881.

We have given but a bare outline of Doctor Sandwith's earnest life, and if we have any fault to find with his interesting but too brief biography, it is that Mr. Ward has not given more extracts from Doctor Sandwith's journals during his life in Serbia; for it is that period of his activity which endeared him to all the oppressed nationalities of European Turkey, and which made him, to all who were acquainted with the East, one of the most interesting figures in the struggle for liberty.

Perhaps we may be allowed to quote an anecdote about Thackeray, with whom Sandwith became intimate after his return from Mauritius:

"He told me that the mother of Pendennis was painted from his own mother, and that the rides of young Pendennis to and fro to see his boyish love were his own youthful rides when he lived in the neighborhood of Exeter. He told me that the original of Becky Sharp lived in his neighborhood. He mentioned also the original of the romantic Miss Amory, and related how he once travelled with her in a railway carriage, and cut his finger. She tore what was apparently a costly cambric pocket-handkerchief, and exclaimed, 'See what I have sacrificed for you!' but he detected her hiding the common rag which she had torn."

RECENT NOVELS.

At Love's Extremes. By Maurice Thompson. Cassell & Co.

A Second Life. By Mrs. Alexander. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

The Dynamiter. By R. L. Stevenson. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

Zoroaster. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Oldmixon. By William A. Hammond. D. Appleton & Co.

Down the Ravine. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Marsh Island. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

By Shore and Sedge. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Upon a Cast. By Charlotte Dunning. Harper & Bros.

Mr. Butler's Ward. By F. Mabel Robinson. Harper's Handy Series.

'LOVE'S EXTREMES' does not fulfil the promise of 'The Tallahassee Girl.' The latter was, it is true, of the lightest, but it had a delicacy of touch, not wanting in vigor withal, that dashed off pictures that were worth looking at a second time if the book came in one's way. This story has style as the other did, which can rarely be said of books of similar rank; but what was in the first a graceful adornment—the little refrain that rang softly through the pages like a silvery laugh or a bird's call—becomes here a mere device of mannerism. Mr. Thompson does not lack for ideas, for conceptions, but the power to coördinate them, or (if we substitute the figure from music for that of logic) to harmonize them, seems to be wanting. A man in love with a woman whom he does not know to be the widow of a man he has murdered in a street quarrel, presents a most tragic situation, but it is here turned to merely sensational effect. The lonely mountain home, with its one precious wild rose, is none the less pathetic for its rudeness, but it is morally or psychologically false that a man is led through pity to abject baseness. We do not be-

lieve that this was the author's theory of Reynolds's conduct, but his presentation of it makes it appear so. Once more, in the character of Miss Crabb he has in his mind a very clear apprehension of a type—witness the description of Moreton's feeling about her: "Evidently she did not possess any genius, and was only gifted with a shrewd, quick mind and a hungry imagination. She was mistaking notoriety for just fame, and was deluding herself with the belief that her burning desire for success was proof positive of her power to succeed. Nevertheless, her attitude was heroic, and he wished her a better fate than was sure to befall her." But when it comes to the concrete embodiment, there is an entire failure. A selection of hackneyed phrases parcelled out in a dialogue will never outline a real woman. The book may serve as a new proof, if one were needed, that the art of fiction is to be studied like any other. Good ideas of themselves are of no more use than good colors or good marble.

Mrs. Alexander's sense of proportion has somehow failed her in 'A Second Life.' Not that any of her stories had line or measure in the sense of crystallization or of organic growth. They were simply long ribbons unrolled before the spectator, into which were interwoven the threads of life of the fair maiden, her heroine, and her attendant train of suitors. Of these there might be two or six. It required only a little more or less of gently varying incident to color the pattern. For the end, it was only needful at a given moment to entwine two of the threads of life and to cut off the ribbon. In this book more than one-quarter was too much to devote to the first life, when it is the second we are promised. Such knowledge as was needed to comprehend the after trials and dangers had better have been given in a rapid retrospect from the author's own hand, or in glimpses now and then in the later action, not in amplification of incident, in fulness of detail sufficient for a story complete in itself. Thus much as a mere matter of perspective, of blocking out of space. Dealing with the actual material of the story, we come to much graver difficulties. The heroine, out of devotion to her mother in their sudden impoverishment, marries a man hard, sordid, repulsive to every sense. The bare statement of the position would be tragic enough, but the reader is dragged through scene after scene, till the disgust for what he sees and what he does not see becomes so fixed that the heroine never after escapes from the impression. However heroic her later conduct, however steadfast her adherence to absolute right, there remains in the mind a shrinking as from a thing smirched and soiled. The author overreached her end. She meant to excite the sympathetic pity which always finds its object beautiful. She has not helped her case by the extravagances of the catastrophe. More is the pity, for the leading motive of the part of the book properly called "the Second Life"—the respect for legal bonds when moral obligation no longer exists—presents the temptation wherein the imagination has too often betrayed the conscience, and the opportunity in which the novelist has too often chosen the side of consent and pleasure rather than of self-denial. With the question itself Mrs. Alexander deals clearly and justly. Of other things we need not speak, for the book is like all hers. Old Mrs. Griffith is a very good character sketch, as they say on the stage.

Mr. Stevenson has added to his second volume of "New Arabian Nights" a deep seriousness by his dedication to Cole and Cox, the faithful policemen: "If our society were the mere kingdom of the devil (as, indeed, it wears some of its colors), it yet embraces many precious elements, and many innocent persons whom it is a glory to defend. History . . . will not forget Mr. Cole carrying the dynamite in his defenceless

hands, nor Mr. Cox coming coolly to his aid." The reader, however, need not fear the horrors of the subject. 'The Dynamiter' deals mainly with intentions, and the author has made very felicitous use of what has been a most perplexing feature of all the business—the pure wantonness and entire uselessness of most of the attempts at crime. It is not for want of logical theory or of expert plans, but simply from the scare of the agents. The trusted messenger gets frightened, loses his head, and drops his villainous bundle when and where he can. The book, if anything, gains upon its predecessor by continuity of subject and unity of effect. The imitative style flows smoothly on, even more aptly rendering the manner of the old tales. The idea is one of the happiest of the many of the sort taken up in this time of "reproductions."

In 'Zoroaster' Mr. Crawford has interleaved a few pages of Persian or Magian philosophy with some notes of Eastern architecture, rather than Eastern scenery. The philosophy is rendered in the same grandiose style in which "Ram-Lal" was introduced; the painting is done with the same haphazard brush he has used before. The scene-painters of any fairly good theatre will provide to order temples and hanging-gardens just as fine, any day. For personages, Daniel, Zoroaster, Darius, the queen Atossa are historic enough to give an air of reality to a superficial eye, and at the same time so out of reach for detail that Mr. Crawford may avail himself of poetic license to any extent. What purple robes can do for royalty, or long sweeping beards for a prophet, he has done; but when it comes to deeper things, to the essentials of demeanor or of character, he is as little capable of sustained effect as ever. He strikes a chord or two that prelude a symphony, and then the air rattles off into a jig, Atossa the queen enters stately, faultlessly cold in anger or in joy, divinely fair in a beauty "such as man has not seen since, nor ever will see." She crosses the balcony, "the heels of her small golden shoes clicking sharply on the polished floor," like a sprightly soubrette. Such a master of familiar quotation as Mr. Crawford should not forget, *vera incessu patuit dea*. Passing to graver things, even the faults of a character have their consistency. The women of that race and time may have been jealous, cruel, bloodthirsty, but they were queenly too. Atossa's treachery might be monstrous, never mean. Mr. Crawford makes her stoop to a shabby trick of a sort that turns up at least once a year in some trumpery novel.

'Mr. Oldmixon,' so far from being a tragedy by virtue of having in it a murder and a suicide—or rather two suicides, for Mr. Oldmixon to all intents and purposes kills himself—is a farce, a "roaring" one, if it were not so tediously long. Four hundred and fifty pages of absurdity on a stretch are exhausting. These sweeping phrases perhaps need justification. The story defies condensation, but Mr. Oldmixon's portrait can be made out. He is "a man of literary and scientific tastes," but, meeting no encouragement from publishers, he has "devoted himself to reading and the cultivation of gastronomic science." By his own account he has "the acuteness of the devil himself." Like Dr. Hammond's last hero, he has written a novel which he has kept by him for twenty years, expecting publishers "to tear each other's eyes out for it," and which he uses at last, as *Hamlet* the players, to convict the murderer in the plot. It is not surprising that a nature so delicate as to fall into a fit at the solecism of currant-jelly with a canvas-back, is gifted with Scotch second-sight. By its supernatural power he detects the guilt of his own nephew, who in one month marries and murders the lady who had been the forty-third object of his own undeclared passion. "Never

in the whole course of his life had he been in a condition of greater pleasurable excitement" than when he greets the company he has invited to the dinner at which he intends to unmask the villainy of his nephew. No wonder he dropped dead as soon as it was over. Books like Dr. Hammond's and Mr. Crawford's present grave difficulties for reviewers who try to express enlightened and honest opinions. Whatever they may say of logic or of good taste is met by a triumphant display of the number of the latest edition, the total of the thousands sold. Even authors of established position find it hard to escape moments of despondency in which the question, Of what use, then, are skill and care? is forced upon them. It is an old trial. Two centuries ago one supreme in both arts, in criticism and in fiction, wrote: "As the Artist is often unsuccessful, while the Mountebank succeeds; so Farces more commonly take the People than Comedies. For to write unnatural Things is the most probable Way of pleasing them who understand not Nature. And a true Poet often misses of Applause, because he cannot debase himself to write so ill as to please his Audience."

It is wise of the publishers not to announce 'Down the Ravine' as a story for young people, for its first appearance in *Wide Awake* limited it much too closely to children. Its incidents might well amuse a boy too small to read it for himself, but its moral, inculcated in no perfunctory way, but by the whole spirit of the book, is one to be taken home by parents as well as children. The safety and the beauty of confidence between mother and son are as impressive when illustrated by the uncouth dwellers in the mountain hamlet as if borrowed from some mediæval romance. The relations between the children carry on, perhaps unwittingly, the same idea (the woman's part by the side of the man). Little Tennessee is a saving grace because she is the *sister*. No brother could have done her work. The small boy is the imp of the piece. The tale has all the quick and varied perception, the glow of imagination, which gave charm to the earlier sketches. It shows also a constructive power which, naturally, they gave no opportunity to display. Plot and underplot unfold within each other through the simplest, most ordinary circumstances of frontier life. Whatever may be said of the accuracy with which the odd speech of the people is reproduced, it is certainly, under Miss Murfree's pen, no mere cloak for nothingness, but lends an indispensable color to our picture of the people, by its unexpected turns, its fantastic metaphors. It is doubtful if the word dialect, in any strict sense, can be applied to it. This has been used for want of a better, but it is too exact, too restricted. Those people in their mountain solitudes are not preserving an ancient speech like the northern dalesmen or the Dorset peasants. It is simply the deterioration, by illiteracy and isolation, of the language carried there a century ago, now and again reinforced by some strong imagination, or by the half-learning of men like the circuit-riders. Hence come noticeable differences. "Coves" not a day's journey apart will have each its own peculiarities, and hence, too, the explanation that some travellers find no so-called dialect. Many of the people have learned ordinary speech simultaneously and take care to use it to a stranger. Only a life-long acquaintance with this talk of the mountains such as Miss Murfree's, beginning in the unreserved frankness shown to a child, could give one control of its poetry, its wit, and its weird fancies.

After 'Down the Ravine,' 'A Marsh Island' presents the other extreme of rural life—the one, a scanty, starved existence, too often compelled to that last of hardships, the fighting of a losing battle; the other, sheltered, placid, striking deep roots during the long inheritance of assured com-

fort. Miss Jewett's story makes a very modest claim in its quiet tone, yet it shows a marked advance in literary skill beyond 'The Country Doctor.' Delightful as that book was, it was as much a collection of sketches as either of her earlier volumes. The present story is one complete, harmonious picture. We have before said that Miss Jewett has more distinctly a style than any other American woman, and it lends itself most happily to her present subject—that type of New England farm life which, alas! the next generation may know only from records like hers. The changes on our northern coast are fast turning such chronicles into history. She has very deftly grouped, in a six-weeks' pastoral, contrasts that outline and accent each other. We, too, look with Mrs. Owen through the artist's eyes, and find the ancient farm a fairer, nobler place than its mistress knew. Or we echo the artist's own words: "I shall thank those sincere, simple people for setting me the example of following my duty, and working hard and steadily. . . . You have to be put into an honest place like that to know anything of yourself." The daughter of the house, "a fair young girl of out-door growth and flower-like fashioning," is a faithful portrait of the American girl who has been unconsciously moulded by the good old Puritan traditions, as they have come down to our day. Her intuitions are as true and fine as in any high-wrought nature that has grown where life has most of decoration. That strong fibre, that stern nature which never spared itself, survives in the gentle dignity of Doris Owen, in her fearless persistence in repairing a wrong. Fate asked of her only the heroism that can be put into simple things. The spirit that braced itself to endure the looks of the fishermen in Westmarket harbor would have been daunted by no extreme of peril.

'By Shore and Sedge' is the euphonious though not felicitous title with which Bret Harte has headed a collection of three very slight sketches. In spite of their slightness, however, they are, both in their matter and manner, marked by their author's usual extravagance. For, notwithstanding the occasional touches of beautiful simplicity in Bret Harte's earlier writings, exaggeration is undoubtedly their prevailing characteristic; and the desire to say striking things in a striking manner has evidently led him—at least in 'By Shore and Sedge'—further than ever from naturalness. "Long-drawn phrase of saccharine tenuity" may not be an attempted improvement on Milton; yet even as an original expression it is strained, and conveys but a very abstract conception to the ordinary hasty reader. As for the stories themselves, "A Ship of '49" is the longest and best; it is, in fact, the only one that can lay good claim to being a story at all.

'Upon a Cast' is a novel quite fit and proper for summer reading; it is light and pleasant and extremely entertaining. The action, which embraces but the brief space of a summer, is rapid, and, if never absorbing, is still never entirely devoid of interest. The author is evidently an admirer of Thomas Hardy; and, whether consciously or not, has been not a little influenced by his charm of style and treatment. There is a likeness noticeable between them in a number of points—in the way in which the most trivial incidents are sometimes made the important instruments of fate, in the succinct and effective portrayal of character, in the style of the conversations—until, indeed, one is so continually reminded of Hardy that one half expects to find some touch of his descriptions of nature. At this point, however, the likeness fails; nature with Miss Dunning means but a stage setting. Of the characters, perhaps Mrs. Dearborne, the jealous mother, is the best drawn, although now and then she comes dangerously near being over-drawn. Yet she never quite loses the natural-

ness which surrounds all the *personæ* of the story, from Mrs. Milinowski, who "seemed to pass through life making explanations," to little Lelia, with her childish ways and curiosity. Which lover the heroine will finally choose—the salient point of interest in the story, and one that again recalls Hardy—remains in engaging uncertainty until the very last, and is eventually decided in a way that, so evenly divided are the merits of the rivals, is half a disappointment and half a satisfaction to the reader.

In marked contrast with the pleasant lightness of 'Upon a Cast' is one of the early issues of Harper's Handy Series—a series which, for its convenience and mechanical workmanship, is a welcome substitute for the Franklin Square Library. Nothing, scarcely, could be heavier than the story of Mr. Butler's ward, with her romantic name of Dierdré, her childhood in Ireland, her conventual schooling in France, and her two marriages and final insanity in England. The true artist, as Mr. Howells says, will discard the actual if it seems improbable; yet here is a novel evidently written with almost the sole purpose of utilizing an incident which, it seems necessary to vouch in a foot-note, really occurred. Dierdré's father had been an Irish bailiff, murdered by an ejected tenant and buried beneath a few sods ere life was quite extinct. Here, a week or two after, Dierdré, still a mere child, had found his body; and it was the memory of this hideous fact haunting her whole life that gave a peculiar impress to her character, and that eventually led to the loss of her reason and to her dismal waiting for the last act of her tragical existence—for her second husband, whom she had seen and loved before her first was dead, was no other than the son of her father's murderer. This, in brief, is the story, which is padded out with much tedious writing to the regulation length of an English novel. Nowhere is there a real touch of humor or genuine pathos—only a vain striving after effect. The touch of nature that invests tragedy with its strength of charm over one's mind is lacking, and one lays the book down with a feeling of depression, thinking it would have been much better unwritten.

American Journal of Archaeology. No. 2. Baltimore.

THE publication of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, of which the first number appeared last spring, is now continued by what seems a double number. With the coming winter the *Journal* is to settle into regular quarterly sequence. Once a quarter is as often as it ought to appear, and the gradual enlargement we hope for ought to be in the size of its quarterly numbers, because its chief end should be to give to this community an account and running criticism of the archaeological doings all over the world; and once in three months is often enough to make up such a *résumé* as that. Four numbers a year, then, but twice as big as even this double number, and each accompanied by its atlas of plates of larger size than the printed pages—that is what we hope for in the near future.

Estimating, as we do, the value of this journal as a guide and directory, we do not regret nor feel surprised at the prodigious development of what might be called the editors' pages toward the end, viz.: the "Miscellanies," the "Correspondence," (16 pages), the "Reviews and Notices of Books" (30 pages), the "Archæological News" (33 pages), perhaps the most important of all, and the "Summaries of Periodicals" (13 pages). But the 52 pages of body articles have their value, too. Mr. Henshaw's paper on "The Aboriginal Relics called 'Sinkers' or 'Plummetts,'" has seven illustrations, which form Plate IV. of the first volume. It is not scientifically accurate, by the way, nor yet good grammar, to print, as here, "All one-

half size of original," when what is meant is evidently One-half the scale of the originals, or, briefly, Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ Full Size. American Archaeology is further treated under "Correspondence," in a letter from Prof. Cyrus Thomas about a mound in Tennessee which has been explored, and a longer letter from Mr. Dall, of the United States Geological Survey, giving a very clear account of the mounds at Satsuma and Enterprise, in Florida, with a catalogue of the shells found in them. But as to this whole subject of American aboriginal and prehistoric antiquity it could be wished that a separate periodical should be devoted to it, certainly to all of it that lies outside of the domain of decorative art. The Central American temples and the Peruvian textiles and ceramics may have a claim to be studied alongside of the productions of ancient Europe; but the purely ethnological matter belongs between other covers. No journal can take in everything. Archaeology, considered as the study of man's enlightenment, his works of intelligence and sentiment, ought to be the field of this journal.

Of Mediæval Archaeology there is M. Eugène Müntz's article on "The Lost Mosaics of Ravenna," a paper of a too uncommon kind, for we can all visit Ravenna and see the mosaics that remain, but it is not so simple to learn what proportion these bore to the whole artistic wealth of Ravenna; and such researches into the relation of the monuments we possess to the greater number that are lost, are as valuable to us as they are laborious, time-consuming, and seemingly thankless. Mr. Perkins's account of "The Abbey of Jumièges and the Legend of the Énergés," as it is legendary to call the poor young princes who were condemned to life-long lameness as well as to the tonsure, is the only other mediæval study, as Mr. Frothingham's *opus* concerning the sculpture of the thirteenth century is not continued.

Mr. Ramsay's paper on Greek Inscriptions in Asia Minor is the only long article devoted to Classical Archaeology. Of the paper nothing can be said here; but the *Journal* is fortunate in securing its author as a contributor, for Mr. Ramsay, though perhaps best known as the restorer of the geography of central Asia Minor, has shown what we think a very unusual and precious combination of qualities. He is an erudite antiquarian if there ever was one, and withal he has true feeling for classic sculpture, and a great knowledge of it. These gifts, united in a man who has long years yet before him, and who has been appointed, even now, to an important chair at Oxford, go far to make up an archaeologist of another type than the one most common among English-speaking men. Dr. Emerson, of Johns Hopkins University, examines "Two Modern Antiques," one of which is a clear case enough, while of the other, the Carapanos Herakles, it can be said here only that we are for Dr. Emerson's view as against M. Rayet's undoubting belief. The splendid plate given in Rayet's book leaves nothing to be desired as to sufficiency of representation. Doërfeld's new restoration of the Propylæa, being a modification of Bohn's and based upon the latest discoveries; the arrangement of the hair in the sphinxes of Eujuk; the unexplained "whorls" of terracotta, which so many museums have, to worry the student; the Siris Bronzes in the British Museum—all these have notices; and (under "Art Collections") a long article by Mr. Goodyear is at once an account of the Charvet Collection of ancient glass and a review of Fröhner's monograph about it. There remain to be noticed M. Babelon's letter on antiquities in Tunis, and Dr. Ward's letter from his Babylonian expedition.

Among the reviews of books is a not wholly favorable but very just notice of the big books of

MM. Perrot and Chipiez; but why is the English translation selected for examination, and not the original? Mr. J. T. Clarke's review of Virchow's studies of craniology at Assos, Cyprus, and Hissarlik is an admirable paper. But all or almost all these signed book reviews are interesting and worthy, and we have here the foundation of an admirable critical department for the whole world of art-books and archaeological treatises, nearly the most inaccessible to the general reader here of all classes of books whatever.

By "Archæological News" is meant a minute directory to the diggings and explorations, to the actions of societies and the utterances of individuals, to discoveries and to controversies, all over the world. Of course the greater number of these notices are from periodicals and the Proceedings of societies; and no one who has ever tried that sort of research will need to be reminded how valuable this full reference-list may be to the student. The notices are distributed under the names of the places concerned, and there is a little confusion in this distribution, as where the different headings "Krete," "Thessalonike," and "Turkey: (Constantinople)" come in the alphabetical order of places in "Greece." But these are trifles, and easy to avoid next time. No European journal gives so full and so logical an account of what is doing in the way of Archæology, and this department is perhaps the most needed part of our American Journal.

Finally, the "Summaries of Periodicals" are what would be expected from that title, and include this time an elaborate analysis of the *Ephemeris* of the Archæological Society of Athens, a periodical which may well be taken, as being in a tongue unknown to most American students. Much of the contents of "Archæological News" is also, as we have said, from periodicals; and it will be well in future numbers to keep a sharp line drawn here—to admit recent news only to the "News" pages, and let all discussion of well-known monuments—such as that of the Mykenæ dagger-blades—find its place under this head of "Summaries." Nothing good

can be said of the illustrations. Excellence in that department is still to come.

Home Letters, Written by the late Earl of Beaconsfield in 1830 and 1831. Harper & Bros. 1885.

THIS little volume, though it has been modernized by the cheap device of illustrating it with woodcuts "in stock" having the least relation to the text and sometimes none at all, takes one back to the society world of the young Bulwer and Disraeli with something of the suddenness and surprise of an old caricature. The letters were written from the south of Spain and the islands and coasts of the eastern Mediterranean by the brilliant, self-conscious author of 'Vivian Grey' and 'The Young Duke,' to the household of the now aging connoisseur, his father. They were composed in haste, and though they picture some Oriental groups against a strange landscape with a vivid sense of color and pose, they have naturally their *raison d'être*, as a book, only in the personality of their young worldling of an author. The personal traits; the skill in taking the world and captivating the immediate prey of lord, lady, or elegant fool; the habits of pleasing or gulling, as the case might be, are self-revealed. The inborn susceptibility to the strange and bright, which counts for so much in his literary firstlings; the taste which makes him turn the actual live landscape into sensationalism, the desert and lonely mountain-top themselves into stage scenery with London footlights, as if it were all a mimic show for Cockneys—this, too, is conspicuous. But in the disciplined exercise of such traits and the elaborate disposition of such scenes, the man's literary and political future was to be. What a strange capital to start with, we say; but he made it "breed as fast" as Jacob's sheep or Shylock's ducats. There are a few adventures—very few; a happily described tipsy frolic (necessary through courtesy, like that most humorous Latin speech of Lord Dufferin in "high latitudes"), among them. And throughout one is pleased to notice a sincere attachment to "the folks at

home," an interest in their affairs, a mingling of real affection and respect and good-comradeship. This one sincerity of family life Lord Beaconsfield seems to have kept throughout his career.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Coquette's Conquest. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Allen, W. B. Pine Cones. Stories for Children. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. \$1.
Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Vicinity. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.
Bishop, W. H. The House of a Merchant Prince. Riverside Paper Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Bolton, Sarah K. Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Caspar, C. N. Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers and Dealers in Second-hand Books in the United States. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar. \$5.
Christie, J. D. School Edition of Hodgson's Errors in the Use of English. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
Cook, J. E. The Maurice Mystery. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Deering, F. P. The Codes and Statutes of California, as Amended and in Force in 1885. In 4 vols. Code of Civil Procedure. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. \$7.50.
Hershler, N. The Guardsman's Hand-Book. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Holloway, Laura C. Howard: The Christian Hero. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.
Lausling, J. G. American Revised Version of the Book of Psalms. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 25 cents.
Leo, F. A. Shakespeare Notes. Trübner & Co.
Lewis, Mrs. H. J. Poetical Works. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Lytton, Earl of Glenavert; or, The Metamorphoses. A Poem in Six Books. Books IV., V., and VI. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Mrs. Keith's Crime. A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
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Riding, W. H. A Little Upstart. A Novel. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. \$1.25.
Rolle, W. J. Scott's Marmion. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 75 cents.
Rust, C. D. The New York Code of Civil Procedure, as Amended to and including 1885. S. S. Peloubet.
Six Lectures upon School Hygiene. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.
Smart, H. Struck Down. A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
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Stearns, W. A. Labrador. A Sketch of its People, its Industries, and its Natural History. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.75.
The Bar Sinister: A Social Study. Cassell & Co. \$1.25.
Tolstol, Léon. Anna Karénine. F. W. Christern.
Vandal, Albert. Le Pacha Bonneval. Paris: au Cercle Saint-Simon.
Westall, W. The Old Factory. A Lancashire Story. Cassell & Co. \$1.
Wolff, A. R. The Windmill as a Prime Mover. J. Wiley & Sons.
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